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"GUIDE TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS IN PHARMACY," ETC.—Many of our readers will be considering from time to time what to do with their sons, and in this connection may desire to ascertain the degree of difficulty of examinations for pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, etc. This little volume contains full information as to the regulations, together with sample papers and many useful hints on all the subjects given at the Preliminary examinations for these professions, and it is a book necessary to the intending competitor and useful to the parent seeking information.—*The Schoolmistress.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards
Chemists' Interests.

Drug Committee's Report.

The Departmental Committee which inquired into the alleged public inconvenience through excluding drug-store proprietors from the Dispensing panel, find, after examining twenty-five witnesses, that there is none on that account, any that exists (and it is slight) being due to the novelty of the arrangements and change from the old.

Dispensers' qualifications are considered, and the Committee uphold the principles and provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts 1868 and 1908, no amendment of which is suggested, but it is suggested that Section 15 (5 iii) of the Insurance Act should be amended so as (1) to enable drug-store proprietors in business before the Act to be authorised by Insurance Committees to dispense Insurance prescriptions as far as they legally may, and (2) to provide for persons with a Privy Council qualification acting as non-supervised dispensers to panel chemists.

While indicating the pharmaceutical position, the Committee thus acknowledge the existence of certain disabilities that the Act has imposed on drug store proprietors and certain dispensers, the result being a fair and judicial finding.

Vol. I. of the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the conditions imposed by Section 15 (5) (iii) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, on the supply of medicines to insured persons was published on Thursday morning, and can be obtained by post for 3d. from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23 Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin. It is a foolscap pamphlet of eighteen pages. We subjoin a digest of it which will save subscribers' time, but those who desire the *ipsissima verba* of the abstracted portions should get a copy of the original.

It will be recalled that drug-store proprietors in England instigated questions in the House of Commons on their disabilities, with the result that on February 28, 1913, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, appointed this Committee to inquire into the matter, the suggestion coming from Mr. Felix Cassel, M.P. for St. Pancras, in a supplement to a question in the House on Wednesday, February 12.

The members of the Committee were Mr. Walter Davies, Past President National Conference of Friendly Societies, Chief Secretary Order of the Sons of Temperance Friendly Society, Chairman Manchester Insurance Committee; Mr. James Crawford Ledlie, of the Privy Council Office; Mr. Claud Schuster, of the National Health Insurance Commission (England); Dr. Lauriston Elgie Shaw, F.R.C.P., Examiner in Medicine, University of Leeds; and Mr. James Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of the National Health Insurance Commission (England), the last-named being Chairman. The terms of reference were:

To inquire and report whether, having regard to the interests of insured persons in obtaining an efficient and rapid supply of drugs, medicines, and appliances, and to the conditions under which those articles were supplied before the passing of the National Insurance Act, 1911, any alteration is necessary in the conditions laid down by Section 15 (5) (iii) of the National Insurance Act, in respect of the matter.

Section 15 is printed in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1913, p. 458.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The following are those who gave evidence before the Committee. In parentheses we name the authorities by whom they were nominated:

Major E. T. F. Birrell, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps (War Office).

J. Buckle, Chairman Leeds Insurance Committee (Leeds Insurance Committee).

J. Burke, tailor's cutter; G. Childe, drug-store proprietor; W. Huntrods, drug-store proprietor, President of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug Store Proprietors; A. D. Hutchinson, drug-store proprietor; S. Lewis, drug-store proprietor; Wm. Radd, ex-police sergeant; and N. D. Vine, Secretary to the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug Store Proprietors (Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug Store Proprietors).

W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, Chairman of the Middlesex Insurance Committee; F. Pilkington, Sargeant, chemist, and President West

Riding Federation of Pharmaceutical Chemists; Ed. White, Vice-President Pharmaceutical Society; and W. J. Uglow Woodcock, Organising Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, Secretary Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance (Pharmaceutical Society).

W. M. Graham-Harrison, Solicitor to National Health Insurance Commission (England); and Dr. G. F. McCleary, Chief Medical Officer to the National Health Insurance Commission (England) (Insurance Commission, England).

J. E. Lilley, Clerk to the Manchester Insurance Committee (Manchester Insurance Committee).

Dr. S. Moore, general medical practitioner.

G. Reed, dispenser, Croydon Provident Dispensary; F. R. Trayner, dispenser, Hackney Union Infirmary, Hon. Secretary Association of Certificated Dispensers; and A. Mowbray Upton, Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries (Society of Apothecaries).

R. Sands, Clerk to the Nottingham Insurance Committee (Nottingham Insurance Committee).

J. Thompson, doctor's dispenser.

Dr. W. H. Waddington, general medical practitioner.

H. R. Watling, acting clerk, Bradford Insurance Committee (Bradford Insurance Committee).

Dr. W. H. Wilcox, consulting physician, senior analyst to the Home Office, etc. (Home Office).

The hearing of the witnesses occupied eight days and their evidence will be printed in Vol. II.

The Report

consists of forty-four paragraphs which are divided into five sections, the titles of which we print at the head of each.

I.—CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF MEDICINES BEFORE THE PASSING OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

In the Insurance Act special conditions are laid down as regards (i) those who may enter into arrangements with the Committee for the dispensing of medicines (as a special part of the supply of drugs, medicines, and appliances), and (ii) those who may be employed in the actual work of dispensing. The expression "dispensing" is not defined in the Pharmacy Acts or in the National Insurance Act, but in medical practice it would appear to be generally understood to involve the placing of one or more medicaments in a suitable receptacle according to a prescription and supplying the preparation with directions for use. It would thus appear that, in the great majority of cases, the supplying of medicines to insured persons will involve the act of dispensing. The Committee outline the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts conditions, showing that the right to "sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons" duly scheduled, is reserved in Great Britain to (a) registered persons, and (b) bodies corporate, firms, or partnerships (1908 Act, Section 3), qualified apothecaries, and medical practitioners. As to apothecaries, the Committee say the statutory "reservations are not now important in practice, since apothecaries have ceased to dispense or supply medicine otherwise than as medical practitioners."

There is no rule of law forbidding any person to retail, dispense, or compound medicines not containing scheduled poisons, and a large number of persons and firms are in fact engaged in the business of selling such medicines. They are referred to in this Report as "drug-store proprietors," and "are not distinguished from the rest of the community by the possession of any peculiar legal status, or by the fact of having satisfied any tests or condition of capacity, attainment, or experience, but are merely engaged, either wholly or in a subsidiary manner, in conducting a particular kind of business which it has been, and remains, equally open to any other member of the community to conduct."

In paragraph 8 the report deals with the actual employment of persons to dispense medicines, mentioning the Apothecaries Act provision for those who may assist apothecaries, and the 1908 Act provision as to *bona fide* conducting of chemists' business.

II.—THE ALTERATIONS IN THE CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE SUPPLY OF MEDICINES TO INSURED PERSONS CONSEQUENT UPON THE PASSING OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, INCLUDING BOTH THE CHANGES FLOWING FROM THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY SECTION 15 (5) (iii) AND THOSE FLOWING FROM OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

Herein the Committee deal with (1) the duties of Insurance Committees, (2) the publication of lists of persons who agree to supply drugs, medicines, and appliances, (3) the restrictions therein as regards the qualifications of the persons who may be placed on the lists, (4) exclusion of medical practitioners from such lists, (5) the requirement that those on the dispensing panel shall have the work done by qualified persons or supervise it themselves, the whole being summed up as follows:

14. Thus, as regards persons who may enter into arrangements with an Insurance Committee for the supply of drugs, medicines

and appliances or for the dispensing of medicines, or who may be employed by those who enter into such arrangements in dispensing for insured persons, the collective effect of the provisions of Subsection 1-5 (5) and its Provisos will be seen to be as follows:

(a) Any person (except, generally speaking, a registered medical practitioner), may enter into an arrangement with the Insurance Committee for the supply of drugs and medicines so long as these (i) do not contain scheduled poisons (which, under the Pharmacy Acts, can be supplied only by persons registered under those Acts) and (ii) do not require dispensing (which is specially restricted by Proviso (iii)).

Moreover, any person (subject to the exception stated) has a statutory right to be included in the list of those with whom the Committee make arrangements for the purpose, unless the Commissioners are satisfied that his inclusion would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the service, or have authorised the Committee to make arrangements for the supply of drugs and medicines and appliances other than the normal arrangements prescribed by the Subsection.

(b) A registered medical practitioner may enter into arrangements in the circumstances and upon the conditions only which are prescribed by the Regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners.

(c) Only persons registered under the Pharmacy Acts (or, in exceptional cases, registered medical practitioners) may enter into arrangements with the Committee for the dispensing of medicines (whether containing scheduled poisons or not), and any person, firm or body corporate, qualified under the Pharmacy Acts, has a statutory right to be included in the list of those with whom the Committee make arrangements for the dispensing of medicines, unless the Commissioners are satisfied that the inclusion would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the service, or the Commissioners have authorised the Committee to adopt arrangements other than the normal arrangements laid down in the Subsection.

(d) The actual work of dispensing for insured persons must be carried out by a registered pharmacist or by a person acting under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, or by a person who, for the three years prior to the passing of the Act, was engaged in dispensing for a doctor or a public institution.

III.—THE WORKING OF THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE UNDER THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, CONSIDERED (a) WITH REGARD TO THE INTERESTS OF INSURED PERSONS AND (b) WITH REGARD TO THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MEDICINES WERE SUPPLIED BEFORE THE PASSING OF THE ACT, AND THE EFFECT OF THE CHANGES MADE BY THE ACT IN THOSE CONDITIONS UPON THE POSITION OF PERSONS WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE SUPPLY OR DISPENSING OF MEDICINES.

Under this head the evidence is summarised. It falls into four groups that are described, and which may be further summarised thus: (1) Objectors to the proviso of Section 15 (5) (iii)—viz., drug-store proprietors, doctors' dispensers, apothecaries' assistants, and army dispensers; (2) supporters—viz., the Pharmaceutical Society (it is stated that Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., gave evidence as to the circumstances in which the House of Commons adopted the proviso); (3) official persons, including Insurance Committees and witnesses from Leeds (where, we may explain, the objectors were most clamant); and (4) Dr. Wilcox, nominated by the Home Office, who gave evidence on the subject of the Committee's inquiry from the standpoint of the public protection in the matter of the sale of scheduled poisons and other dangerous substances.

Objectors' Statements.

Evidence was given on behalf of drug-store proprietors that in certain areas (Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, and Nottingham being specially named) serious inconvenience had been experienced by insured persons in obtaining medicines ordered for them by their doctors, and that this was due to the fact that the persons, firms, and bodies with whom the Committee were permitted, under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, to contract for the dispensing of medicines, were unable to cope with the demand. The witnesses gave instances in which it was alleged that, owing to the congested condition of the chemists' shops, serious delay had arisen in supplying medicines to the insured. It was further urged that persons who could not be registered under the Pharmacy Acts, and were therefore not entitled to call themselves chemists and druggists or to sell scheduled poisons, had nevertheless in the past been able to dispense medicines not containing scheduled poisons, and had done so to the satisfaction of their customers and without public detriment; also that, in many cases, persons of this class were more familiar with the requirements of the insured than were the registered chemists, and that many of the insured would prefer to do business with them.

On behalf of the doctors' dispensers it was represented that, through the prohibition in Proviso (ii) to Section 15 (5) (whereby arrangements cannot be made by Insurance Committees, except in exceptional circumstances, for doctors to dispense) part of the work which doctors have employed dispensers to do under their supervision has been transferred to chemists, and the field of employment open to such persons has been restricted in consequence. It was urged that the case was not met by the provision under which those dispensers who had acted as such for the three years

immediately prior to the passing of the Act could be employed by chemists and druggists to dispense medicines for insured persons without being under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, inasmuch as it was feared that pharmacists were not likely to engage for the purpose of dispensing medicines persons who had not had experience as general salesmen. It was further urged that those who had acted as such dispensers are competent, and should be allowed, to enter into arrangements with Insurance Committees for the dispensing of medicines to insured persons; and that, at all events, they should be allowed to be employed by chemists and druggists to dispense (without being under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist), even although the period of their previous employment as dispensers did not coincide with the three years immediately prior to the passing of the Act.

Similar considerations were submitted in evidence on behalf of apothecaries' assistants and those who have been employed in the Royal Army Medical Corps as dispensers in military hospitals. Witnesses represented that the six months' experience and subsequent testing in practical dispensing required by the Society of Apothecaries for their certificate as assistant, and the nine months' training and tests carried out on behalf of the Army Council before the army dispenser is allowed to undertake the duties of that position, justified the recognition of these persons as being qualified to dispense medicines without being under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist.

The Committee's Remarks.

In so far as the evidence given by the witnesses referred to in the last three paragraphs affects the question of adequacy of supply of medicines to insured persons, the Committee have specially investigated the facts with regard to the districts in respect of which definite evidence of alleged insufficiency of supply was brought forward. In the four towns (Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, and Nottingham) which were specially named, it is clear that there were districts in which, in the month or six weeks immediately following the coming into operation of medical benefit, the insured experienced some inconvenience and delay in obtaining from chemists the medicines prescribed for them. Except, however, in two districts of Leeds, the Committee are satisfied that such inconvenience and delay was not due to an insufficiency in the number of chemists qualified under the Pharmacy Acts who were available, but to the novelty of the arrangements to the insured as well as to those concerned in the administration of the Act, and to the fact that medical benefit came into operation at a time of exceptional sickness. As regards the two districts of Leeds, on the other hand, it is clear that the number of chemists with whom the Committee were able to make arrangements was at first insufficient to cope with the demand; that some insured persons had to travel a considerable distance to the nearest chemist's shop; and that the shops of the few chemists were so congested that considerable delay arose. The amount of the delay arising from this cause during January and February was, however, exaggerated in the evidence put forward on behalf of the drug-store proprietors, and the Insurance Committee have taken steps to prevent recurrence even of such causes of delay as then prevailed. By the end of March additional chemists had entered into arrangements with the Insurance Committee in such numbers as fully to meet the demand in one of the districts in question, and as regards the other district, the Insurance Committee state that they have succeeded in making arrangements under which all requirements will be met to their entire satisfaction before the end of May. The conclusion of the Committee on this part of the subject is that such inconvenience and delay as is proved by the evidence to have taken place was due to temporary causes, which have now been removed, and that as regards the interests of the insured, so far as convenience of supply is concerned, no case is made out for amendment of the Act.

The representation of the drug-store proprietors that insured persons preferred them to registered chemists, on account of their greater familiarity with the requirements of such persons, was not corroborated by any other witnesses.

The displacement of business from which the drug-store proprietor has undoubtedly suffered since the coming into operation of medical benefit has not been, in the main, the direct consequence of the restrictions imposed by Proviso (iii) to Subsection (5) of Section 15. It is rather due to the indirect effects of other provisions relating to medical benefit, especially that by which the privilege is afforded to every insured person of obtaining all necessary medicines on a doctor's prescription without further cost.

As regards the other groups of persons on whose behalf it has been represented that the restriction of the proviso may operate inequitably, it appears to the Committee clear

that some limitation of the possible field of employment must result from the transfer of dispensing for insured persons from doctors to chemists. It is difficult, however, to estimate the extent of this limitation. In the first place, many doctors who have dispensed in the past still continue to do so as regards their uninsured patients. Secondly, doctors' dispensers have usually combined other functions with that of dispensing, such as bookkeeping or collection of accounts, and some, at least, of this work will continue.

IV.—CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AS TO THE DESIRABILITY OF MAKING VARIOUS SUGGESTED CHANGES IN SECTION 15 (5) (iii) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

Some of the suggestions placed before the Committee would, if adopted, involve permitting persons not entitled to be registered as chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts to engage in the dispensing and supply of medicines containing scheduled poisons. Such proposals appear to the Committee to travel beyond the scope of their reference, and have been dismissed on that ground. Seeing, however, that it has been impossible to exclude these questions entirely from the evidence given before the Committee, they have been led to consider the matter, and have formed an opinion which it may not be improper to express. In their judgment, a relaxation of the public protection at present afforded by the restrictions placed on the sale of scheduled poisons, whether contained in a medicine made up to a doctor's prescription or not, would be contrary to the interest of the insured and to the public interest in general.

The questions remaining to be dealt with in the recommendations of the Committee are therefore confined to three—viz.:

First, whether the Act should be so amended as to make it possible for any defined class of persons, not registered under the Pharmacy Acts, to enter into arrangements with Insurance Committees for the supply of medicines, dispensed upon doctors' prescriptions, which do not contain scheduled poisons?

Second, whether those who enter into such arrangements with Insurance Committees should be permitted to employ as dispensers otherwise than under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, persons who were not employed during the three years immediately prior to the passing of the National Insurance Act as dispensers to duly qualified medical practitioners or public institutions?

Third, whether, even in the case of those who dispense under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, any special qualification should be required?

After full discussion of these questions in all aspects, the Committee arrives at the following conclusions:

If this question were to be regarded solely from the point of view of the interests of insured persons, it would not be desirable to alter the present restrictions as regards the persons who may enter into arrangements with Insurance Committees for the dispensing of medicines for insured persons.

On the whole the balance of advantage as regards the interests of the insured is against any relaxation of the restriction at present imposed by the Subsection, nevertheless they do not consider the disadvantages in this respect to be demonstrably so great as to preclude any consideration of the private interest of persons engaged in the sale of drugs.

It is doubtful whether insured persons would, to any great extent, avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining from drug-store proprietors medicines which did not contain scheduled poisons from persons who could not supply medicines which did contain such poisons.

On a review of all the considerations stated the Committee are of opinion that, assuming the admission of unregistered persons to participate in the dispensing of scheduled poisons to be out of the question, the compensation which such persons could obtain for injury unavoidably due to the general working of the Act as regards the supply of drugs, through being permitted to participate in the dispensing of medicines not containing scheduled poisons, would be so small as not to justify the inconvenience and possible injury to the insured, and the general administrative disadvantages of such an arrangement.

Assistants' Qualifications.

The following is the full text of the observations made by the Committee as regards the claims of apothecaries' assistants, army dispensers, and doctors' dispensers. It will be observed that the statements provide a basis for legislation on the subject, if need be, but they have to be taken with the Recommendations, which are appended in full:

The Committee are satisfied that some modification of the present requirements of the Subsection is desirable. They consider that it is possible for persons who have satisfied a test of training and attainment falling short of that required for registration as a chemist and druggist under the Pharmacy Acts to be employed with safety to dispense in a place of business conducted by a registered pharmacist, but without acting under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, and the Subsection already permits such employment of persons who have been engaged for three years immediately prior to the passing of the Act as dispensers to doctors or public institutions. The Committee consider, however, that (apart from the special classes named) experience as a dispenser to a doctor or to a public

institution should not be regarded as, in itself and alone, qualifying for employment by a chemist and druggist in that capacity. Some direct test of actual attainment should be imposed, the chief object of such a test being to ascertain the ability of the dispenser to dispense any kind of prescription such as it may afterwards be his duty to deal with. Experience as a doctor's dispenser may only enable the dispenser to deal with a limited range of prescriptions. The Committee are not satisfied that the standard of training and attainment required for the certificate of apothecaries' assistant or for the post of army dispenser is, at present, sufficient in itself to qualify for dispensing for the insured without direct supervision. At the time of the passing of the Act an undertaking was given on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society that they would in due course bring forward a Bill for establishing a qualification for dispensers as distinct from the existing qualification for chemists and druggists, the former qualification to be one which might possibly be accepted as exempting from part of the examination for a chemist and druggist. Had such a measure already been adopted, the most convenient course would have been to provide that persons holding that qualification might be employed by a chemist and druggist to dispense medicines, not necessarily under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist. The Bill in question not having yet been brought forward as regards the general community, some equivalent provision as affecting dispensing for insured persons might with advantage be included in any Bill for the amendment of the Insurance Act. Such a provision need not, in the view of the Committee, define in detail the nature of the conditions to be satisfied. It would be preferable that the provision should take the general form of enabling persons who satisfied such conditions as might be prescribed by the Privy Council for the purpose, to be employed by chemists or druggists as dispensers, otherwise than under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist. The conditions should, in the opinion of the Committee, be such as broadly stated would secure (a) a thorough practical knowledge of dispensing, (b) the possession of a sufficient degree of general intelligence and education, (c) some knowledge of chemistry and of the nature and physical properties of drugs.

It is to be remembered in this, as in other connections, that although the provisions of the Insurance Act primarily affect a section only of the population, nevertheless this section constitutes such a large proportion that the arrangements made for them must tend to have a considerable influence on the conditions of supply for the dependants of the insured, and perhaps for the population in general.

In addition to the questions of possible relaxation of restrictions at present imposed by the Subsection in question, the Committee have considered one aspect in which some increased stringency might conceivably be desirable. This relates to the case of dispensing "under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist." Under the Subsection as it stands, any person, however untrained previously, may be employed to dispense in this way. The safety of such a provision must obviously depend upon the extent to which the fulfilment of the obligation of direct supervision is in practice secured. It is desirable that the question of securing due protection for the insured in this matter should receive the careful attention of those concerned in the administration of the Act. It is, however, clearly advantageous, if consistent with safety, that persons intending to become chemists and druggists or dispensers should be enabled to acquire experience as learners in this way. It may ultimately be found advisable to restrict the employment to *bona-fide* learners—e.g., to those who have satisfied some definite condition of registration as students of pharmacy. Pending further experience being gained, the Committee do not recommend any change in this respect, but recognise that the subject may require consideration in the future.

The By-law Provisions

as given in Section 4 of the 1908 Act are next discussed. The War Office and Apothecaries' Society's witnesses stated that if by-laws had been made they would probably have afforded such opportunities to a certain number of apothecaries' assistants and army dispensers, of qualifying for registration as chemists and druggists, that they would have experienced little or no hardship through the operation of the Insurance Act, but representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society explained (1) that the Society regard this as simply an enabling section, and (2) that they have been unable to conceive any test (short of the Minor examination) the passing of which, even by apothecaries' assistants or army dispensers, would furnish satisfactory evidence that they could, with due regard to the public safety, undertake the business of chemists and druggists.

As to the first point (remark the Committee), it must be borne in mind that there is high authority for saying that, where a power is conferred by Act of Parliament on a public officer—and the Pharmaceutical Society is a statutory body exercising public functions—for the purpose of being used for the benefit of persons who are specifically pointed out, and with regard to whom a definition is supplied by the Legislature of the conditions upon which they are entitled to call for its exercise, a court of law would, notwithstanding the fact that the terms conferring the power are *prima facie* permissive or enabling only, require such power to be exercised. As to the second point, the Committee fully recognise the difficulties that lie in the way of the exercise of the power given to the Society in the present instance, especially as the terms of Section 4 (b) preclude them from themselves imposing any examination test for the purpose of ascertaining whether the applicants

are "persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be registered." The Committee recognise, further, that the Society, as guardians of the educational efficiency of the profession, are bound to scrutinise very jealously the claims of those who seek to be admitted to the register without passing the Society's Minor examination, and to oppose any proceeding which might result in the free admission of persons of inferior qualifications. Nevertheless, the evidence brought before the Committee has not satisfied them that the Society has exhausted every possible means of overcoming the difficulties referred to, and they are accordingly of opinion that, if definite proposals were submitted to the Pharmaceutical Society by the War Office and the Society of Apothecaries, and if such proposals were discussed in a spirit of frank accommodation, it would be possible to devise some means whereby a serious grievance of four years' standing might be removed without prejudice either to the public interests or to the educational responsibilities of the Pharmaceutical Society.

V.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The conclusions of the Committee may be summarised as follows:

(i) After full consideration of the subject in all its aspects, the Committee are of opinion that it would be inadvisable to amend the Proviso (iii) to Subsection (5) of Section 15 of the Insurance Act in the manner which has been suggested to them—namely, so as to permit of arrangements for the dispensing of medicines for insured persons being made with persons other than persons, firms, or bodies corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

(ii) If, however, it should for any reason be deemed desirable that persons who are not qualified under the Pharmacy Acts, but have been engaged in business as drug-store proprietors, should be permitted to enter into arrangements with Insurance Committees for the dispensing for insured persons of medicines which do not contain scheduled poisons, the amendment of the Insurance Act necessary for this purpose should be framed not so as to confer a statutory right upon persons who do not at present possess that right, but so as to authorise an Insurance Committee to enter into arrangements, if it think fit, with persons who are known to the Committee to have been, *bona fide*, engaged in business as drug-store proprietors.

(iii) The Committee recommend that the Insurance Act should be so amended as to permit of a person, firm, or body corporate, who or which has entered into arrangements with an Insurance Committee for the dispensing of medicines for insured persons, employing in such dispensing, not necessarily under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, any person who shall have satisfied such conditions as may be prescribed by the Privy Council for the purpose.

(iv) The conditions referred to in the preceding recommendation should, in the opinion of the Committee, include the following requirements—namely, (a) a thorough practical knowledge of dispensing; (b) the possession of a sufficient degree of general intelligence and education; and (c) some knowledge of chemistry, and of the nature and physical properties of drugs.

(v) The Committee recommend that the careful attention of those engaged in the administration of the Insurance Act should be given to securing that the dispensing of medicines for the insured by persons who are not registered pharmacists, nor specially qualified as dispensers, shall in fact be carried out under the direct supervision of registered pharmacists.

(vi) It is, in the opinion of the Committee, desirable that steps should be taken to carry into effect, as regards qualified military dispensers and certified assistants to apothecaries under the Apothecaries Act, 1815, the powers conferred on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society by Subsection (b) of Section 4 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908; and that, to this end, definite proposals should be submitted by the War Office and the Society of Apothecaries to the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Committee conclude by placing on record their high appreciation of the assistance rendered by their Secretary, Mr. James Rae. The Report is signed by the five members in alphabetical order.

Medical Benefit Administration.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances.

Barrow-in-Furness.—The local Medical Committee reports that two conferences have been held with the chemists, and a small Pharmacopœia of thirty-five prescriptions has been drawn up. The new drug tariff has been agreed to, including the clerical fee of 1d., on the under-

standing that the chemists continue to accept "Rep. mist." without any objection. Doctors will supply duplicates of all original prescriptions, otherwise the clerical fee will be charged, but for repeat mixtures no duplicate will be necessary and no clerical fee allowed.

Birmingham.—A meeting of panel chemists was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on June 12, to receive the report of a deputation appointed to meet a deputation of medical men to discuss Insurance dispensing. Mr. J. Radford (President of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association), who presided, called attention to a letter in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of the previous week signed "Forward." The writer put two or three pertinent questions, which would be fully dealt with in the report of the committee. But before accusing the local Association of being dilatory, "Forward" should take the trouble to make himself thoroughly conversant with the facts. How could they supply information when there was no source of information? There was, until recently, no Medical Committee to consult, hence the delay in calling a meeting to give information. As soon as the Medical Committee was formed the local Pharmaceutical Committee got to work, and for "Forward" to talk about the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association being suspicious of giving information to the rank and file is too absurd to call for any observation. Mr. W. Shakespear (Chairman of the Special Insurance Committee) reported that the Committee met a deputation of six medical men, and were successful, on the whole, in resisting all attempts of the doctors to any reductions of the tariff charges. Since that meeting Mr. Jeffrey Poole and himself had met Drs. Greenwood and Osborn on certain points, and they had also been nominated as referees to decide matters referred to them by the Clerk of the Insurance Committee, such as what things constitute medicines and what things constitute prescribed appliances. The outcome of these conferences was that the doctors agreed to accept the following memorandum, except that they have since gone back on the question of "Rep. mist.," and the subject is still undecided. With regard to the copying-fee, this is at present *ultra vires*. The agreement arrived at was as follows:

Representatives of the medical men and chemists of the Birmingham panel agree to recommend to their respective committees that the revised tariff, prepared by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, be accepted as the basis of agreement between the Insurance Committee and chemists, subject to the following modifications:

(a) The price of infusions of buchu, acid cinchona, ergot, senega, and serpentina be 1*d.* per 3 oz. or part thereof.

(b) The price for pills on the list, except *pilula ferri*, be 2*d.* per dozen or part of a dozen. (*Pil. quin. sulph.* to contain not more than 1 grain of each.)

(c) The dispensing-fee for pills, capsules, lozenges, and tablets to be 3*d.* up to and including one dozen, and 2*d.* for each succeeding dozen or part of a dozen.

(d) The one-yard packets of gauze, plain or medicated, be supplied at 3*d.* each, and that gauze be only supplied in unopened sealed packets.

(e) That elastic-web bandage be added to the tariff list at 7*d.* per yard, 2½ in. wide.

It is further agreed:

(f) That no doctor prescribe "Rep. mist." and no chemist dispense a prescription unless written in full.

(g) That no prescription be repeated for a cash payment, and that any chemist alleged to be infringing this rule be reported to the Insurance Committee, and if found guilty be removed from the panel.

(h) That the chemist be supplied with prescriptions in duplicate as heretofore, and if in any case a duplicate be not supplied he shall be entitled to 1*d.* copying-fee.

(i) That medicines and dressings used by medical men in emergencies and in urgent calls between 10 P.M. and 8 A.M. be paid by a capitation charge of 10*s.* per thousand insured persons per quarter. This payment to be contingent upon the cost of medicines not exceeding the average of 6*d.* per insured person per quarter. Should the cost exceed this figure the charge for emergency medicines and dressings to be subject to reduction to the same extent as the chemists' accounts.

Mr. Shakespear added that he submitted the details of this agreement to Mr. Woolcock, who wrote that on the whole they had done excellently. Mr. Shakespear said the reason the doctors desired to meet them was very evident. It was found that the cost of medicines for the first quarter had just come inside the average of 6*d.* per insured person, and the doctors were eager to see what they could cut off the chemists' charges in order to get that average of 6*d.* With regard to the capitation charge for emergency dressings and medicines, they thought the arrangement an equitable one. On the point of supplying a duplicate copy of the prescription, Mr. Shakespear said it was first suggested that if the doctor supplied the chemist with only one copy of the prescription, the copies could be bound and lent to the Insurance Committee for purposes of checking and afterwards returned to the chemist. They saw

there was objection to that, but on the understanding that "Rep. mist." would cease the Committee agreed to recommend chemists to accept that suggestion. They subsequently submitted the point to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance, and that body raised very strong objection to it from the legal point of view. They thought the Pharmaceutical Society would be compelled to institute proceedings against any chemist who did not keep a copy of a prescription containing a scheduled poison, and they stated that the binding of the duplicate had only been accepted under considerable pressure. The Committee accordingly felt obliged to tell the doctors that they could not agree to the proposal, and the doctors accordingly agreed to supply the chemist in duplicate as heretofore. They also agreed to stop "Rep. mist.," but when the doctors' sub-committee met their full committee they went back on this point, saying that if they conceded the duplicate prescription they ought to have liberty to write "Rep. mist." The copying-fee was not entertained at all. With regard to dispensing, the doctors were anxious that chemists should report cases in which expensive prescribing is done. The chemists' committee pointed out that it is very awkward for a chemist to complain of a doctor whose prescriptions he is constantly dispensing. His suggestion was that, in sending the prescriptions to the clerk, chemists should pin together what they considered extravagant prescriptions and call the clerk's attention to them. That would relieve the chemist of the trouble of reporting the doctor. With regard to the clause about pills, he thought they had distinctly gained. Reverting to the subject of "Rep. mist.," Mr. Shakespear said he felt very strongly about that, and suggested they should take a strong line concerning it. A large portion of the discussion which followed took the form of questions eliciting further information on points in the report, and it was also made plain that the feeling was unanimous against the practice of writing "Rep. mist." No one had a word to say for it, and there was general agreement with the declaration of Mr. Metcalf that "Rep. mist." was not in favour of the insured. Mr. Poole wished to make it clear that the suggestion about a capitation-fee for emergency business did not come from the chemists, who, it might be thought, were anxious to get out of the troublesome business of night dispensing. The suggestion came from the doctors. Speaking of the letter in the *C. & D.*, Mr. Poole said it would have carried a great deal more weight if it had been signed with the writer's name. (Hear, hear.) Attention was next directed to the question of the single prescription. Mr. Poole explained that there is a stock of forms which would have to be used, but Mr. Chas. Thompson expressed the opinion that any stock should be "scrapped." He thought they should insist upon this, and other members agreed; but Mr. Poole pointed out the difficulty of insistence. Their Committee, he said, had got on very well indeed with the Insurance Committee, who were inclined to do all they possibly could, but for such a proposal as suggested by Mr. Thompson to come before them would only stiffen their backs. Mr. Thompson thereupon moved:

"That this meeting of Birmingham panel chemists urgently requests that the present single prescription be withdrawn immediately, and that duplicate prescriptions be supplied in the future to all chemists."

This was seconded by Mr. Izons, and carried unanimously. The report of the Committee was thereafter agreed to, as was also the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Shakespear and seconded by the Chairman:

"That this meeting of Birmingham pharmacists under contract with the Insurance Committee for dispensing medicines calls the attention of the Insurance Committee and the medical men to the great inconvenience caused by the practice of writing 'Rep. mist.' Not only does this cause additional labour to the chemist, for which there is no provision for remuneration, but it entails great danger of the patient obtaining wrong medicine. They therefore ask that the practice be discontinued."

A suggestion made during the evening which met with great favour was that the doctors be asked to write their prescriptions legibly.

Brighton.—Owing to the Insurance Commissioners' objection to a deposit on poison-bottles, it was resolved by the Insurance Committee on June 12 that the drug tariff as adopted by the Insurance Committee on May 8 be amended accordingly. The Secretary of the Brighton Association of Pharmacy is informed that all chemists' accounts have now been checked and returned from Bloomsbury Square. Payment up to 90 per cent. will be advised at a meeting of the Insurance Committee to be held on Thursday, June 26.—A meeting of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy was held on June 11 at the Camera Club, Castle Square, Councillor C. Gates in the chair. The object of the meeting was to discuss a scheme put forward by about thirty of the local medical men for the dispensing

of medicines for families of the industrial classes whose combined income does not exceed 50s. per week. It was eventually decided to undertake such dispensing, providing prices could be arranged on the basis of any existing drug tariff as provided for under the National Insurance Act. It is expected that at least sixty local doctors will come into the scheme and hand over their dispensing to the chemists. The details of the arrangements were left in the hands of a small committee. A letter was read from the local Medical Committee suggesting the use of 1-yd. packets of gauzes in place of 6 yds., which are too large; also to supply 4-yd. muslin bandages in place of 6 yds. in order to ensure a better quality; and it was decided in both cases to adopt the suggestion. It was also agreed to refrain in future from using labels for insured persons containing any reference to the National Insurance Act.

Derbyshire.—In the first quarter 89,797 prescriptions were dispensed by 153 chemists, at a cost of 2,432l. 9s. 8d., or an average of 8d. per prescription. The whole of the accounts have been paid except one. In future the accounts will be paid monthly.

Edinburgh.—The Burgh Insurance Committee has this week paid 75 per cent. of last month's account. Accompanying the cheques is a note to the effect that the remaining 10 per cent. of the first quarter's account will be remitted shortly. The "Evening News," answering a correspondent in regard to insured persons paying for repeats, states in effect the view expressed in the *C. & D.* last week, adding: "One of the most signal merits of the Insurance Medical Service is that drugs are consumed under the immediate orders of a medical man. Self-medication is discouraged. There can be no doubt that the abuse of drugs in the past by ignorant persons, whether in the case of themselves or their friends, has wrought widespread mischief. It is to prevent this practice that this provision has been inserted in the Act."

Exeter.—The Insurance Committee has referred to the Medical Benefit Sub-committee a suggestion from a firm of manufacturers, proposing that united action should be taken for standardising the qualities, dimensions, and character of the tariff appliances. The Clerk reported that the accounts of the chemists' prescriptions for the first quarter had been checked at a cost of 5l. 2s., and the total of 279l. had been reduced to 274l., of which 206l. has been paid. The Chairman stated that 10,249 prescriptions were dealt with in the first quarter.

Gloucestershire.—Chemists whose names were put on the panel after the prescribed date cannot, according to the Finance Sub-committee of the Insurance Committee, be paid for the drugs, medicines, and appliances which they have supplied, owing to a technicality. As only 10l. is involved, the whole matter has been referred by the Insurance Committee to the Chemists' Committee of the county. The Chairman also reported that between seventy and eighty persons had applied for the position of examiner of chemists' accounts. The Finance Sub-committee was empowered to make the appointment out of four selected candidates.

Gosport.—The Insurance Committee had before it on June 17 the question of stock mixtures, which had been considered by doctors and chemists, and had been referred by the Medical Benefit Sub-committee to the Committee for settlement. Mr. E. Smith said he had had an interview with Dr. Lamplough, and several of the details connected with the formulæ had been agreed upon, and it remained for the Committee to say whether or not they approved of the system of a local Pharmacopœia. Dr. C. Lamplough said the local Pharmacopœia had been prepared by the doctors with the object of economising time. Mr. Smith further stated that the chemists had accepted under protest the existing number of stock formulæ, but he said the Committee had to decide whether the principle of stock formulæ was to be accepted or not. Mr. R. A. Midgeley moved, and Dr. Brook seconded, that the matters which the doctors and chemists had agreed upon be accepted by the Committee. Dr. Brook said the only objection he saw to the Pharmacopœia was that it was too limited. What objection the chemists could have to it he could not conceive. Dr. Lamplough said it was really to the benefit of insured persons that the Pharmacopœia should be used. The time that the doctors saved in writing a prescription could be devoted to diagnosing the case. Ultimately Mr. Midgeley's amendment was carried. The question of doctors recommending patients to particular chemists was then raised, on a letter of complaint from Mr. C. Upson, of Stoke Road, Gosport. Mr. Garnett strongly protested against any chemist being victimised by any process of selection by the doctors, and he said Mr. Upson had taken his stand in order that insured persons might get the full benefit of the Act. Dr. Lamplough said it was the practice among the doctors

to tell the patients they could go to what chemist they pleased with their prescriptions. If they were pressed to do so, they might recommend a chemist, as they would any other tradesman or professional man. On the proposition of Mr. Smith, it was agreed that the doctors be asked to tell patients that all chemists in the district are on the Insurance panel, and that therefore patients might please themselves as to whom they went.

Hartlepool.—At a meeting of the Hartlepool Pharmacists' Association on June 12, Alderman Clarkson presiding, the Secretary reported, in reference to the first quarter's Insurance accounts, that the Commissioners have sanctioned the payment up to 90 per cent. of the sixpence per insured person. As the amount of the accounts presented averaged about 6½d., this would leave a small balance outstanding, but as the current quarter's accounts seem likely to be less than the first quarter's, it is anticipated that the matter will rectify itself. It was decided to adopt the recommendation of the committee and to appoint a Special Vigilance Committee to deal with all Insurance matters; the committee to consist of Messrs. Leithead, Robinson, and Barker, together with the Secretary (Mr. A. Timmins).

Hertfordshire.—The Insurance Committee has agreed to retain the services of Mr. G. S. Durrant, chemist, Hertford, to check prescriptions at 5l. 5s. per quarter, on condition that those dispensed by himself and the three other chemists in Hertford should be checked by some chemist residing at a distance.

Huddersfield.—At a special meeting of the local Chemists' Association on Tuesday, the prices paid for Insurance prescriptions were considered, and it was decided to take particular notice as to how they are dealt with during the current quarter. Anomalies were recognised in checking the prices, as while certain charges had been allowed, others for similar prescriptions had been disallowed. Although the deductions from the charges had been comparatively light, it was strongly felt that the Committee's staff should have something like co-ordination in their methods of checking.

Ipswich.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 12 it was reported that the chemists' checked bills were now to hand; the total sent in was 529l., and the checked bills allowed totalled 537l. Several comments were made on the difference in amount of the bills sent in and that allowed by the Pharmaceutical Society [? Standing Committee on Insurance], and it was suggested that the accounts should not be again checked by the Pharmaceutical Society. Messrs. Wiggin & Son sent a letter asking that chemists' accounts should be paid monthly, and this was agreed to.

Lancashire.—The County Insurance Committee have paid another 2d. per prescription, this now making a total of 5½d. per prescription paid up to date. Those chemists whose prescriptions only average about 5d. to 5½d. are faring well.

Leeds.—The local Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees have jointly issued *Pharmacopœia Leodiensis* for Insurance prescribing purposes, which they publish at 1s. It contains about 100 recipes for stock preparations that have long been in use, besides formulas for substitutes for proprietary preparations which are approved by medical practitioners. Dr. J. Gordon Sharp has acted as Hon. Secretary to the Committees, and the *Pharmacopœia* is nicely produced.

Leith.—The Chairman of the Burgh Insurance Committee stated last week that the Commissioners had declined to sanction any payment for checking chemists' accounts, and the Pharmaceutical Committee declined to undertake it without payment. At the rate of 1s. per 100 prescriptions, it would cost the Committee between 30l. and 40l. a year. It was agreed to ask the Commissioners to reconsider their decision on the point, and to approve of some price at which the accounts might be checked.

London.—A joint meeting of London doctors and chemists was held at 5 Chancery Lane, W.C., on Wednesday, June 11, Messrs. Skinner, Lownsbrough, and Tocher being the pharmaceutical representatives. After full discussion it was agreed to submit the following modifications of the drug and dispensing tariff to the Insurance Committee:

Tablets.—Owing to the frequency with which certain tablets mentioned on page 12 are ordered, it was agreed that the tariff flat rate of 4d. per doz. should be reduced to 2½d. per doz.

Catheters (soft rubber).—The charge of 1s. 8d. each was originally intended for a special make, but it was decided to include all soft-rubber catheters at a flat rate of 1s. 3d. each.

Ice-bags.—That mackintosh ice-bags (check) be also included in the tariff, with prices attached according to the size.

Duplicate Prescriptions.—That duplicate prescriptions be supplied to chemists in all cases, which will render the charge of 1d. copying-fee unnecessary.

Bandages.—That the Pharmaceutical Committee undertake to draw up a standard of count for the threads per square inch, and weight per dozen, without dressing, which would give uniformity in supply.

Lint.—That the Pharmaceutical Committee undertake to state the area in square inches per pound so as to ensure a satisfactory quality being supplied.

Packed Aseptic Dressings.—That the Pharmaceutical Committee shall report to the chemists that aseptic dressings should only be supplied in sealed packages, gauzes in 3 and 6 yard packets, lint in 1, 2, 4, and 8 oz. packets. This may entail a slight increase in the cost, which shall be stated in that report.

The joint committee also decided that a recommendation should be sent by the Insurance Committee to every doctor on the panel to the effect that "patents" should not be ordered for insured persons. With regard to the complaint that insured persons could not obtain their medicine after 9 P.M., it was agreed that all prescriptions should be dispensed up to 9.30 P.M. weekdays and 10 P.M. on Saturdays, and only those marked "U" (meaning urgent) to be dispensed after those hours. The Pharmaceutical Committee recommend that the Insurance Committee should adopt the revised tariff, and that the pricing and checking of prescriptions shall be retrospective from April 15, 1913.

Manchester.—The last payment of the Insurance Committee does not represent all the available money, as stated in last week's *C. & D.* A further instalment will be paid at some future date.

Northampton.—The amount for the first quarter due to the twenty chemists on the Northampton panel is 572*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, subject to revision, and a payment of 75 per cent. (429*l.* 9*s.*) has been authorised. The highest amount due to any chemist was 126*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and the next highest 117*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*. The lowest was 3*l.*, and of this the Committee ordered 3*d.* to be paid on account!

Paisley and Renfrewshire.—Insurance Committees have been undergoing a process of reconstruction. Mr. Alexander Fraser (President of the Paisley Chemists' Association), who has been a member of the Burgh Insurance Committee since its formation, has been reappointed by the Commissioners. Mr. David Hendry has been appointed chemists' representative on the Renfrew County Insurance Committee by the Commissioners.

West Suffolk.—The dispensing agreement for the first quarter differed from the model agreement issued by the Commissioners as regards the third clause, which differed from the drug tariff as regards prices for liquids, pills, and powders. The Insurance Committee seem to have found that this departure is embarrassing, and that the Drug Fund will not suffice to pay all the chemists' accounts in full; they have accordingly altered the terms, as shown in the following contrast:

JANUARY.
All drugs and appliances shall be of good quality, and shall be supplied at the prices mentioned or referred to in the said Schedule, together with (in the case of medicines requiring to be dispensed) a fee for dispensing calculated in the manner mentioned or referred to in the said Schedule, with the exception that the remuneration for night work shall be double the ordinary tariff and never less than 1*s.*, and notwithstanding any previous condition, medicines composed of more than one ingredient of those detailed in the Schedule shall be supplied:

(1) If liquid at 1*d.* per oz., plus 2*d.*
(2) If pills or powders, at 6*d.* per dozen or part of a dozen, and at the same rate.

JUNE.
All drugs and appliances shall be of good quality, and shall be supplied at the following prices, viz.:

(a) Medicines which consist of more than one ingredient or mixture, and are not described in the Schedule hereto as compounds, shall be supplied at the price of 2*d.*, with an additional sum of 3*d.* for every dose supplied.

(b) Drugs (other than the medicines above mentioned) and appliances shall be supplied at the prices mentioned in the said Schedule, or, in the case of any drug the price of which is not mentioned in the said Schedule, at a price calculated by reference to the scale therein mentioned, together with a fee for dispensing, where dispensing is required, calculated in the manner mentioned in the said Schedule.

Provided that where an order is marked as urgent by a practitioner, and the chemist is required to supply the drug or appliances so ordered between the hours of 8 P.M. and 8 A.M., the remuneration payable to the chemist shall be double that payable otherwise under this agreement, or shall be the sum of 1*s.*, whichever is the greater sum.

This is ingenious, but is it not "a pig in a poke" for all parties?

Rochdale.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee some talk took place as to obtaining medicines in sudden illnesses, and the matter was referred to the Medical Benefit Sub-committee for consideration.

Staffordshire.—The Insurance Committee have asked chemists and doctors to advise as to when distilled water should be used in prescriptions, the question having been raised by the chemists.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The Commissioners have declined to allow the payment of 85 per cent. of the chemists' accounts, and sanction 70 per cent. only. A complaint has been made of a doctor instructing insured persons to go to a specified chemist. The doctor denies this, and the Insurance Committee is to ask the chemist concerned to furnish details of the matter.

West Sussex.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee at Horsham on June 12 the Medical Benefit Sub-committee recommended, and it was agreed, that the observations of the local Medical Committee be obtained respecting extra payments to chemists for certain infusions and copying prescriptions, and also as to a new form of prescription-book.

Wiltshire.—On the rural-area limit doctors were defeated at the Insurance Committee last month (see *C. & D.*, May 17, index folio 760). They wanted to dispense for all insured persons beyond one and a-half mile of a resident chemist. The County Union of Medical Practitioners appealed to the Commissioners about the matter, and they in reply put the limit at one mile. Mr. J. Oliver, the pharmaceutical representative who defeated the doctors' move last month, said at the Committee-meeting on June 11 that they should protest against the one-mile limit, and ask the Commissioners that it should be left to the insured person in rural districts to choose whether he should have his medicine from a chemist or from a doctor. This point is to be discussed at the next meeting.

Yorkshire.—At a recent meeting of the West Riding Medical Committee a further report of the Pharmacopœia Sub-committee was received, and, after discussion, the report, together with the draft Pharmacopœia, was referred back to the Sub-committee for further consideration and amendment. The report of the Sub-committee on the revised tariff of drugs, etc., declining to approve the tariff, as being premature and uncalled for, was adopted. The Sub-committee was directed to prepare a list of articles deemed to be foods or proprietary articles which should not be prescribed as medicines, to be printed and circulated for the consideration of the Committee.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. R. S. CONLEY has purchased the business of Mr. W. Ballard, chemist, Burwash, Sussex.

MR. S. V. ROBERTS, Ph.C., has purchased the business of Mr. H. P. Hearder, Westwell Street, Plymouth.

MR. F. R. FOWLER, chemist and druggist, has purchased the pharmacy at 44 Old Road West, Gravesend.

MR. H. J. STEVENSON has purchased the business of Pridmores, Ltd., Hinkley, and will trade under the old name.

MR. A. L. STILL has purchased the business of the West Kent Drug Co., late Vinson & Co., 8 Middle Row and High Street, Maidstone.

A NEW BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., was opened at 36 Queen Street, Cardiff, on June 14. The first thousand female customers were promised by posters a copy of the Boots 1913 Diary.

MR. R. CRICHTON LAYNG, chemist, 93 Moorgate Street, London, E.C., is removing on June 25 to 18 Eldon Street, South Place, E.C. The Moorgate Street pharmacy is one of the oldest in the City, having been established in 1810.

MR. CHAS. W. ANDREW, Ph.C., Park Hall Pharmacy, East Finchley, N., has purchased the business of the late Mr. Thomas W. Carlton, High Road, East Finchley, and will continue it as Carlton's Pharmacy under the management of Mr. S. J. Simmons, chemist and druggist, late of Norbiton, Surrey.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. C. Daykin Turner at 77 Ashbourne Road, Derby, has been purchased by Mr. J. Clayton Smith, of Birmingham, who for some time past has been retail manager for Messrs. Hedges, Chemists, Ltd., Dale End, Birmingham, and prior to which was in charge of Messrs. Heynes, Mathews & Co., Ltd., British Dispensary, Cape Town, for six years.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the item of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Middlesex County Council has granted an agricultural poison-licence to R. Robinson, Drug-stores, High Road, Potters Bar.

Margate Town Council has transferred the poisonous substances licence of Mr. E. W. Tutt, South Bank Nurseries, to Mr. Lewis Alfred Brisley.

A Fulham Coroner's jury on June 14 returned a verdict of accidental death regarding George Henry Bevan, who was stated to have died from the effects of barber's rash. The jury considered that razors and brushes should be properly cleansed after each time of use.

At a committee meeting of the Cardiff Chamber of Trade on June 16, presided over by Mr. Jabez A. Jones, chemist and druggist, a draft memorial protesting against the increasing expenditure of the City Council was discussed at length and will come up for official approval at a full meeting of the Chamber in September.

Mr. H. G. B. Legge, chemist, with Messrs. Allen & Neale, High Street, King's Lynn, was reaching for some chemicals from a shelf in their warehouse in Norfolk Street, when he slipped and, falling on to the stone floor, fractured his right thigh. He was taken to the hospital, where he is making satisfactory progress.

A fire took place on Sunday afternoon, June 15, at the chemical works of Richard Thomas & Co., Ltd., Llanelli, by which damage was caused to the extent of about £40,000, and the premises entirely destroyed. There was a large quantity of sodium nitrate, for use in making sulphuric acid, in the works, and its ignition and explosion contributed to the spectacular effect.

Following up Sir Thomas Oliver's article in the "British Medical Journal" on the misuse of diachylon (see *C. & D.*, June 14, index folio 907), letters have appeared from Dr. A. J. Hall, who refers to "fresh cases constantly cropping up" at Sheffield, and from Dr. W. Wrangham, of Bradford, who urges a closer study by medical men of the symptoms of lead-poisoning.

On the recommendation of Dr. Baly, medical officer at Lambeth Infirmary, the Guardians are engaging a temporary dispenser during the transfer of the stores to the new buildings, to assist the dispenser. At a future meeting the Guardians will consider a report by Dr. Baly on the dispensary staff, and their duties when the new scheme for the treatment of, and the dispensing of medicine for, the poor of four districts from the infirmary is complete.

Sir Victor Horsley, referring to Mr. McKenna's remarks about him in the House of Commons on June 10 (see *C. & D.*, June 14, index folio 908), states in the "British Medical Journal" that he is unable to obtain from the President of the Royal College of Surgeons any particulars of the charge made against him by the Home Secretary. The incident, he adds, shows the pressing need for reform in the present constitution of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Increased Railway Rates.

At the annual general meeting of the Mansion House Association on Railway and Canal Traffic, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel last week, the Chairman (Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P.) presided over a very large attendance. In addressing the meeting with reference to the increase of railway rates on goods traffic proposed to be put into operation on July 1, Sir Alfred said that if the President of the Board of Trade found himself in an impossible position, owing to want of time, to deal with the question of railway rates fully, it is scarcely the fault of the traders or of the Association. Traders and those looking after their interests cannot be asked to accept almost any kind of measure which is placed before them, on the plea that if they do not accept that, no time can be found for a really careful examination of the Bill. Traders have been a great deal too patient in not insisting

that time must be found for their amendments. It is public knowledge that railway companies are making considerable economies in the working of their lines; and the Association had fought very hard for this principle, that if a railway company has to increase the wages of its workmen, but at the same time by more efficient working and better control of its goods traffic, by amalgamations, or poolings, or in any other way, can work more cheaply, it is only the balance which ought to be allowed to count towards an increase of rates. That is a point upon which the Association did to some extent succeed. How far the Railway Commissioners will go in that direction, of course, cannot be said yet. The position, however, is very unsatisfactory from the traders' point of view, and the answers which had been given to questions put by the Chairman to the President of the Board of Trade, asking him what steps the Board of Trade would take, and whether they would not hold an inquiry into the whole matter, was also extremely unsatisfactory, as the President said it was really a question for the Railway Commissioners and not for him.

Society of Chemical Industry.

We have already intimated that at the annual meeting to be held in Liverpool on July 16 Sir William Crookes, O.M., F.R.S., will be elected President. The new Vice-Presidents proposed are Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., Professor Marston T. Bogert, Professor W. Hodgson Ellis, and Sir Richard Garton. As Ordinary members of Council the following are proposed: Mr. W. J. A. Butterfield, Professor F. G. Donnan, F.R.S., Messrs. D. Lloyd Howard (Howards & Sons, Ltd.), G. W. Macdonald, J. Miln Thomson, and R. C. Woodcock (chemist to the Sanitas Co., Ltd.). Mr. Thomas Tyrer is proposed for re-election as Honorary Treasurer, and Dr. J. Lewkowsitch as Honorary Foreign Secretary.

Public Dentistry.

At the annual meeting of the North Midland Branch of the British Dental Association in Sheffield on June 13, Mr. Charles Stokes (Sheffield), the newly elected President, referring to the Dentists Act, said the profession had been handicapped in the public esteem by the number of men with no qualification and no ability who got on the Register. Now, a large number of men of ability are not on the Register and are practising in an illegitimate manner. He urged that the dental profession should put an end to the present chaos and devise some way by which they could bring into their ranks these men who are to-day a source of disaffection and disunion. As a profession they had everything to gain and nothing to lose by taking a broad and liberal view of the subject. Mr. Stokes also stated that there are 20,000 unqualified and only 5,000 qualified dentists. He suggested the formation of dentists' panels under the National Insurance Act. Mr. W. Simms (Manchester), the retiring President, said Parliament would soon, in the interests of the public, put an effectual barrier against the growth of unqualified dental practice, which, he added, is a scandal to the nation.

Store-prices.

The June circular of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., notifies the following alterations in prices since the May circular: Reduced in price—Antitoxine tablets to 1s. 1d., 3s. 9d.; insect powder, 2s. 6d. per lb. tin. Prices advanced—Salol tablets to 1s. 4d.; Chameleon oil to 1s. 1d., 2s. 8d.; Cascara Evacuans (P., D. & Co.) to 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; compound sarsaparilla extract; Takadiastase tablets to 2s., 6s. 6d.; Piver's sachets; Euthymol to 1s. 4d., 2s. 2d., 4s. 4d.; D. & R. cold-cream to 3s. 6d.

Golden Wedding.

The golden wedding of an old-time chemist and druggist was celebrated on June 11, when Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harris, who now reside at 12 East Park Parade, Northampton, attained the fiftieth year of their married life. It is some twenty-two years since Mr. Harris retired from the business at 254 Wellingborough Road, Northampton, which he founded as far back as 1854. At the time of its opening the shop was almost the last place of business in that road, while now it occupies a comparatively central position, so greatly has the town

extended its borders. Although a chemist and druggist, Mr. Harris obliged his customers with other commodities, and was always willing to get them anything that was wanted; indeed, it became a saying in the town, "If you can't get it at Harris's you won't get it anywhere," the "it" referring, of course, to articles coming within the category of drugs or druggeries. Mr. Harris also practised a little dentistry by way of recreation, and he often meets people who recognise him as the man who removed an aching molar for them in their childhood.

Contracts.

Tring U.C.—Mr. G. G. Jeffery for drugs for the hospital.

Wandsworth B.C.—J. Knight, Ltd., for soap-tablets to the Baths, at 34s. per cwt.

Twickenham U.D.C.—Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., for granular calcium chloride, at 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Water Board.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for 4 tons of copper sulphate, at 37l. 10s. per ton.

Ticehurst (Sussex).—The Hospitals and General Contracts Co., Ltd., are to supply medical dressings and appliances.

Hull Asylum Committee.—The tender of Mr. R. B. Sawyer, chemist and druggist, Carr Lane, Hull, for drugs, has been accepted.

Hull Guardians.—The Clerk reported at last week's meeting that in accordance with the instructions of the Board drugs had been purchased from Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltner, Ltd., during the past two months, but the period was too short to enable a satisfactory comparison to be made, although apparently a considerable saving had been effected. It was resolved that the Local Government Board should be requested to allow the present arrangement to continue for six months more.

Chepstow.—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians on June 14, the Rev. W. H. Williams reported that the Finance Committee decided, and it was now agreed, to ask Dr. Drapes to explain why medicines supplied to the workhouse cost more than in neighbouring places. They had the figures from Newport, where the Guardians sent to a Bristol stores for their medicines. The Clerk suggested that the Chepstow Board would not tolerate the order for medicines going to Bristol.

Lancashire Notes.

Mr. Tom Stoddart, chemist, Great Western Street, Moss Side, Manchester, was married on June 16.

A movement is on foot for declaring a Bank Holiday in Manchester and Salford on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen on July 14.

The Council of the University of Liverpool has appointed Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, Ph.C., F.C.S., of the Royal Infirmary there, to the Lectureship in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

The Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., have started to erect works at the site recently acquired by them at Irlam, on the Manchester Ship Canal, seven miles west of Manchester. It is rumoured that the company expect to secure a large share of the soda-trade in the home market in the course of next year.

The tropical heat of the last few days has made a big increase in the sale of refreshers and cooling drinks. Also the demand for holiday requisites, no doubt caused by people desirous of getting away while the fine weather lasts, has gone up by leaps and bounds. Trade generally, nevertheless, is on the quiet side with most suburban chemists; so writes a Manchester correspondent.

Some chemists who sell photographic plates had a rude awakening when they received on Monday, June 16, notices of the 25-per-cent. rise in the prices of plates. Owing to the increased cost in manufacturing these, the makers have at last been compelled to advance the prices. A dozen box of $\frac{1}{4}$ -plates now sells at 1s. 3d. instead of 1s. One photographic dealer was in high spirits, as he had only just got his summer stock in last week, nearly 20l. worth of plates, on which he said he has quite unconsciously made an extra "five." There has been a lot of grumbling by amateurs at the

advance in prices, and much difficulty is experienced in persuading many that it is genuine.

Midland Notes.

Owing to the extension of their Alum Rock Road works, Saltley, Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., are advertising for dwelling-houses for their workmen.

The business of Messrs. Bird & Son at the three shops in Coventry is being carried on by Mr. Sydney Harold Bird, chemist and druggist, who has been associated in the business with his father, the late Alderman Bird.

The Birmingham Insurance Committee have raised their Secretary's (Mr. J. W. Parrott) salary from 300l. to 400l. "Pharmacist," a correspondent of a local paper, suggests that it would have been more to the point if the Committee had paid their debts to chemists.

The cricket of the craft has been a revelation to Birmingham chemists. Last week the chemist-cricketers met the Harborne Grammar School, and Mr. Watson, of Alcester Lane End, made a century, and the innings was declared closed when six wickets only were down. Their opponents made only 37!

Music Among the Molluscs.

A distinguished gathering of scientists, accompanied by their wives and daughters, gave some life, variety, and colour to the dim, grey shades of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington on Tuesday evening, June 17. The occasion was the annual conversazione of the Royal Society of Arts, and the guests were received in the Central Hall by Lord Sanderson (Chairman), Sir Henry Truman Wood (Secretary), and members of the Council. The band of H.M. Royal Artillery discoursed excellent music in the vicinity of the "Enlarged model of the Plague Flea" and near the reception enclosure. The Reptile Gallery was a most pleasant resort (for once in a way), for there the string band of the University of London Officers' Training Corps gave high-class selections from makers of music in all parts of the world. And though Miss Annie Grew (of Mr. Smallwood Metcalfe's choir) sang "Lascia Ch'io Piango" with a background showing the "Structure of the Gills of the Bivalve Mollusca," somehow it did not seem incongruous. The entertainment was excellent, and everybody seemed bent on enjoying themselves.

Mr. Clayton Sentenced.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on June 17, Edwy Godwin Clayton, F.I.C., F.C.S. (54), was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phillimore to twenty-one months' imprisonment in the third division for conspiring and inciting to violence along with women suffragists.

Mr. Clayton has been a Fellow of the Chemical Society for thirty-one years, and has contributed to its Proceedings. He was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry in 1885, and served on its Council from 1902 to 1905. He is also an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry and has a laboratory in Holborn Viaduct. Under the constitutions and regulations of the bodies referred to it will be necessary for the Councils to consider their position in relation to Mr. Clayton.

Shops Act.

Sandown (I.W.) Urban Council has made an order exempting chemists and druggists from half-day closing for the sale of photographic materials, etc. The Shanklin Urban Council has also made an order suspending half-day closing by chemists and druggists four months from June 1.

The chemists in the Hanover Square Division of Westminster have sent a petition to the London County Council asking that their businesses may be wholly exempt from the half-day closing provisions of the Shops Act, 1912. The grounds set out are that by closing the convenience of the public is seriously interfered with in a district containing two important railway termini, and that although assistants receive a half-holiday weekly, it is still necessary to have someone in charge to supply medicines. The petition has been signed by the owners of sixty-six shops out of a total of seventy-nine in the area, only four or five actual refusals having been received. A reply has been received from the London County Council that orders have already been made exempting toy-dealers, stationers,

fancy goods and book sellers, and the exemption applies to chemists selling any goods covered by these orders. If it is found that there are still other articles in respect of which chemists in that area desire exemption, it is open to them, with other shopkeepers selling those particular articles in the same area, to submit a further application to the Council. In these circumstances, the committee considered that no further action upon the two applications appeared to be necessary. Mr. Parson C. Baker, Ph.C., 174 Victoria Street, London, S.W., who has charge of the petition, is considering with his fellow-workers what further steps should be taken in the matter.

Mr. Julius Arnold Exonerated.

At the Lambeth Police Court, before Mr. Hopkins, on June 14, Julius Arnold (51), a chemist's traveller, of Bavant Road, Camberwell, surrendered to his bail in respect to the charge made against him by his wife as reported in our last issue. The hearing should have been resumed on June 13, but on that day Mrs. Arnold failed to put in an appearance, and upon the application of Detective-Inspector Ferrett, the Magistrate issued a witness summons for her attendance. Now Mrs. Arnold again failed to attend. Detective-Sergeant McBeath said he served the summons upon her on the previous afternoon. She read it, and then said "What I said to the Magistrate was all untrue." Mr. Hopkins ordered the defendant to be discharged.—Mr. Arnold asked whether he could not give evidence on oath denying the allegation that had been made. The Magistrate replied in the negative. The charge of assault was also dismissed.

Cardiff Chemist Charged.

At Cardiff on June 13, Ernest George Watts (33), chemist and druggist, was committed for trial on a charge of attempting to perform an illegal operation on Elizabeth Lloyd. The woman now gave evidence. Other women having been ordered out of court, she stated that she went to see prisoner at his shop in Pearl Street on January 6, asking for a bottle of medicine, and prisoner requested her to go into his back-room, containing a dental chair. She told prisoner, at his request, what was the matter, and she consented to examination, prisoner using some instrument. He told her she would have to pay a guinea down for the operation, and a guinea afterwards, and before she left the shop prisoner gave her a bottle of medicine, telling her how to take it. A similar operation was performed the following Friday, when she visited prisoner again. She saw prisoner again on January 13, 15 and 17. He asked her to call again on the Monday following, January 18, but she never went. About six weeks afterwards prisoner called upon her at a place at which she was staying at Kingarth Street, East Moors, asked her how she felt, told her she was a very silly girl to come to him, and then asked her for the balance. She told him she was stranded, and thought of going to him to ask him for a part of the money she had given him. Prisoner said, "Don't ask me; I have been fined 2*l.* 15*s.* to-day, and that is why I came to you for some money." On leaving Kingarth Street she stayed a time in Cecil Street, and went to a home in Moira Terrace on May 22, where she had an illness, and had remained there ever since. During the time witness (who is twenty years old) was giving her evidence prisoner was seen to take several notes. He sat quite collected in the dock. Dr. Charles Carter Shepperd, of 24 St. Andrew's Crescent, who is a medical attendant at the maternity home in Moira Terrace, said that he examined Miss Lloyd at the home on May 6 and found no trace of an operation having been performed upon her. Assuming that what Miss Lloyd said was true, he would not expect to find any trace of an operation having been performed after an interval of over six weeks. He attributed the illness which she had had to nervous excitement. The woman herself was perfectly healthy. The instrument produced, which was found in defendant's shop, was used in surgical treatment. This closed the case for the prosecution. Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was committed to take his trial at the Assizes. Bail was refused.

From Various Courts.

Rudolf Blitz, professor of chemistry, Snaresbrook, has been committed for trial on the charge of libelling Mr.

Bertram Abel Smith, director of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on June 12, William Downing (17), an errand-boy, was remanded on a charge of stealing a 4*s.* 6*d.* postal order from Mr. Hilliard C. Payne, chemist, Essex Road, Islington.

At Stratford, E., Police Court on June 11, Herbert C. Benterman, described as a chemist, of 191 Francis Road, Leyton, was fined 40*s.* and 4*s.* costs for having on his premises for use for trade a weighing-machine which was unjust owing to a ½-drachm weight being affixed to one of the scoops.

At the Mansion House Police Court on June 17, Cecil Freestone, clerk, was remanded by the Lord Mayor on a charge of stealing three packets of scented soap and seventeen tubes of tooth-paste, value 1*l.*, the property of his employers, Beiersdorf & Co., 7 and 8 Idol Lane. Mr. Carl Hoffman, manager, gave evidence, and the remand was taken because the police had not concluded their inquiries.

At the Hyde (Cheshire) Police Court on June 17, Percy Hiley, labourer, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by drinking salt of lemon. He had told Mr. Richard Swindells, a local chemist, that he wanted to poison a dog with it, whereupon Mr. Swindells supplied the accused with a harmless substance labelled "Salt of Lemon—Poison," which the man swallowed. Mr. Swindells was complimented by the Bench for thus being instrumental in saving the man's life.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. W. J. Jones, Ph.C., 82 The Quay, Waterford, is opening a branch business at Kilmacthomas.

Mr. John M. Whelan, Ph.C., has been elected dispenser to the Galway Union in place of the late Dr. Grealy.

The handsome four-storey premises erected in Strand, Londonderry, for Mr. R. A. Austin, Ph.C. (Mr. H. E. Young, Ph.C.), are nearly completed.

The "Dublin Gazette" contains notice of the dissolution of the partnership between Joseph Kilpatrick and Hugh E. Young, chemists and druggists, Ferryquay Street and The Diamond, Londonderry, under the style of "R. A. Austin."

Cups presented by Sir William Baxter, D.L., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and Mr. R. F. McCartney, Ph.C., The Diamond, were competed for at the annual show of the Coleraine Agricultural and Industrial Association on June 17.

Mr. John F. Grimes, J.P., registered druggist, Pomeroy, who is acting as registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, was called for the prosecution at Pomeroy Petty Sessions last week in a case in which a woman was charged with having wilfully made false answers as to the age of her mother when registering her death.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Belfast Board of Guardians has deferred further consideration of the appointment of a dispenser to North Queen Street Dispensary in place of the late Mr. W. J. Meharry, in order that they may obtain some information respecting the possible extension of Medical Benefit to Ireland under the National Insurance Act. The duties are at present being discharged by Mr. S. Fleming, Ph.C., Duncairn Gardens, at a salary of 2*l.* 10*s.* per week.

Laying Poison.

At Douglas (Cork) Petty Sessions, James Holland, of Auneville, was summoned for unlawfully laying down poison in a garden adjacent to his house without having taken precautions to prevent the access of domestic animals thereto, or posting up warning notices. Mr. J. Allen, an assistant in the employment of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., gave evidence that the defen-

dant purchased strychnine, which he said was wanted for poisoning dogs. Other evidence having been given, the Chairman (Mr. P. Morrough, J.P.) said that the majority of the Bench decided to convict the defendant, who would be fined 10s., and costs. Dr. Magner, J.P., said that he could not agree with the decision of the Bench.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The first consignment of kelp (which has been scarce) has been received at Grangemouth from Orkney.

Forres Town Council have granted the application of Messrs. R. Tindall & Sons, Ltd., for a licence to sell poisonous substances.

Mr. John Munro, who for the past nine years has been an assistant with Cockburn & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and has now joined the staff of Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., London, was last week presented with a handsome kit-bag, umbrella, and silver-mounted pipe from his fellow-assistants.

Edinburgh.

The window of Mr. R. B. Forgan's pharmacy, Portland Place, Leith, was smashed maliciously during the night between Sunday and Monday, and considerable damage done.

Some of the household furniture of Dr. Grace Cadell, Leith, was sold at the Mercat Cross, Edinburgh, last week to pay taxes which she had refused to pay until women get the Parliamentary franchise.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., presided at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Band of Hope Union held last week, when it was stated that during the past year ten new societies were formed and four resuscitated, the estimated totals being: Societies, 730; workers, 3,459; children, 89,200.

The notification of the big increase in price of all photographic plates was in the nature of an unpleasant surprise to most dealers. The manufacturers, according to one or two shrewd men, have by their action heralded the extinction of the amateur photographer. In working-class districts especially—and many tradesmen are at present keen on photography—the news of the added expense will first be received with incredulity and then with indignation.

Shops Act, 1912.

The Secretary for Scotland has confirmed a closing order extending the weekly half-holiday provisions to the retailers of medicines and medical and surgical appliances in Leith. The closing day is Wednesday at 1 P.M., with the option of Saturday.

The authorities of Dundee are very strictly enforcing the closing order, of which full particulars were given in the *C. & D.* last week. Several chemists have been informed by inspectors that they must close absolutely at 1 P.M. on the half-holiday, and only open again before 12 midnight when they are called in cases of illness. At the closing hours on other evenings of the week if the shop is to be kept open a notice (such as the *C. & D.* card) must be exhibited. Several chemists advertise that they will not reopen in the evening, and Messrs. Cummings Brothers say they regret that, as a result of the Closing Order, they are not now permitted to keep open for dispensing medicines on Wednesday evenings as hitherto. A correspondent of one of the local papers says:

"It must be very gratifying to those whose so-called reforms are putting the public to so much inconvenience on Wednesdays that chemists, like grocers and provision merchants, are now liable to a fine for keeping open after 1 P.M. Still, it may interest invalids and others to know that so far there is no restriction on the sale of intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and cigarettes, or motor and cycle supplies on half-holidays."

A crowded meeting of employers and assistants was held in the Lesser City Hall, Glasgow, to protest against the movement—to seek exemption from half-holiday closing. Mr. J. H. Hart, Ph.C., President of the local Chemists' Association, was one of the leading speakers, and in the course of his remarks he said:

It is not correct to say that if chemists have their doors closed it is curtailing the convenience of the public. The Act has sufficient elasticity to allow of medicines always being obtainable in Glasgow, and he saw no reason why the closed half-holiday should in any way be interfered with. He presumed that the principal reason given for the desire to interfere with the present working of the Act is the convenience of the public, but he submitted that on such a ground there is no need for change. As to complaints which are sometimes heard regarding alleged loss of business due to closing for an afternoon, he did not believe that there is any need for such a grumble. A previous speaker had put his finger on the mark when he said that "there are some shopkeepers who allow trade to slip away, not because of the half-holiday, but because they take too much time, and these would find out that the trade which they are losing is going to a neighbour two or three doors away." Mr. Hart is perfectly certain that the longer the half-holiday goes on the less will be the loss of business, if there is any. As to uniformity in the half-holiday, he said the other afternoon local chemists had had a most delightful excursion; they were able to get together and to have a jolly good time. Such a thing would have been impossible if those who took part in the excursion had not been closing on the same day. Closing on the same day had allowed them to form an athletic club in the drug-trade locally, and now their young men are able to indulge in cricket, football, and other athletic sports on their half-holiday. They never had had such a chance before, and some of them had previously not even known what a football was like. (Laughter.) Their business imposes very irksome hours upon them, and such recreation is of the greatest advantage. The present movement for exemption had not come from the chemists; but he spoke for pharmacy when he said that they do not want this spirit to spread nor their weekly half-holiday upset.

The meeting unanimously resolved to protest against exemption being granted and call on all shopkeepers concerned to vote against the proposal.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

IN TIME OF PEACE.—The French army hospitals (says "Lectures pour Tous" in an article on the War Budget) cost 10,110,496f. (about 400,000l.) a year, the value of medicines being 664,600f.

PARIS HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS.—At the competition for the "internat" which has just taken place, thirty-two French pharmacy students were officially "received" as house-pharmacists for service in the various Paris hospitals. One of these "French" students is M. Yang Ting, "born at Martinique, his father being a Frenchman of Chinese origin." He was twenty-eighth on the pass-list.

ARROW-HEAD POISONS.—Professor Perrot, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, annually publishes in book form the studies pursued under his direction in the *Materia Medica* laboratory. The 1912 volume (recently issued) contains among other items a very important and exhaustive paper by MM. Perrot and Emile Vogt on arrow-head and other poisons employed by savage tribes, which definitely disposes of a number of idle legends which have hitherto formed a feature of works on ethnography. The chapters on the origin of curares, the principles of strychnos species, and the varieties of strophanthus are exceptionally good.

DOPING OF RACEHORSES.—The Commission of Scientists appointed to investigate on practical methods for detecting the doping of racehorses has just reported, stating that alkaloids are revealed in the saliva when a horse has been drugged or "doped" a short time before a race. If only a small quantity of drug has been given, or if it has been administered a considerable time before the race, usually no trace is found. The investigations were made with a view to endeavouring to detect doping in horses that suddenly show unexpected and brilliant form, and were carried out on behalf of the French racing societies.

ILLICIT OPIUM.—The hunt after surreptitious opium continues all over France. A Madame Brebant, having hotels and lodging-houses at Brest, was found to have been supplied with opium by a M. Paul Pesserat, pharmacist at Kerino-en-Lambezellec, a neighbouring locality. Among the latter's papers were found invoices from Lyons, and the police made a "descent" on a drug-house on the Quai Pierre Seize there, finding that "St. Vincent de Paul's Preserve" and "Veterinary concentrate" were invoiced to the Briton pharmacist at 350f. to 400f. per kilo. These preparations were nothing more or less than packets of opium. A summons has been issued against the druggist, who, it is said, has sold some 150 kilos. (nearly 3 cwt.) of opium in Brest and other ports during the last twelve months.

POISONING FATALITIES.

TEN cases of poisoning have been reported during the week, half these being due to misadventure.

Caustic Alkali.—Mrs. Margaret Jane Whalley (38), of 32 Elswick Street, Darwen, died as the result of drinking liquid alkali. She purchased at the shop of Mr. H. Leach, chemist, Kay Street, liquid alkali, properly labelled, for the purpose of cleaning the headstone of her father-in-law's grave. Afterwards she placed the bottle on a shelf in the pantry by the side of a bottle of medicine, and later on took a dose from the wrong bottle.

Chloroform.—At the inquest on Dr. G. H. R. Dabbs in London last week (when a sensational account was given of notes that the doctor made while dying), it was found that he died by misadventure, having inhaled chloroform while suffering from angina pectoris. Mr. H. J. Pettitt, a chemist, of Victoria Street, S.W., deposed that on Saturday afternoon the deceased purchased $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of chloroform in the bottle produced. Witness knew that he was a medical man.

Disinfectant.—At an inquest held at Milland (Sussex) on June 11, relative to the death of a young child named Lomax, it transpired that the deceased drank some disinfecting fluid from a can, and that the disinfectant had been supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Midhurst Rural District Council for use after an outbreak of scarlet fever. The jury, in returning a verdict of "Death from misadventure," expressed the opinion that the can was not sufficiently labelled and that red poison-labels should in future be placed on all vessels containing the disinfectant.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—Alderman W. Giles, chemist and druggist, WallSEND-on-Tyne, poisoned himself with prussic acid while of unsound mind. He was found dead in the back shop, and had left a note to the effect that he had taken poison.

Laudanum.—"Death from misadventure" was the verdict returned at a Reading inquest on Mrs. Turner, wife of the former Vicar of Christchurch, who had taken an overdose of laudanum.

Morphine.—The adjourned inquest on Mrs. Arbuckle (C. & D., June 14, index folio 893) resulted in a verdict of "Death from an overdose of morphine administered by herself while temporarily insane."

Salt of Lemon.—Henry Jones, of Stockport, who was in financial trouble, committed suicide on Douglas Head by taking salt of lemon.

Strychnine.—The three-year-old son of Mr. J. H. Cooper, chemist and druggist, 62 Westbourne Road, Marsh, Huddersfield, obtained possession of a box of Easton's syrup tablets which Mr. Cooper kept in his room for his own use. The child ate some of the tablets, and afterwards suddenly fell from a chair in the bedroom. When he was found he was in convulsions, and though Mr. Cooper and two doctors used all their efforts to save the child's life they were of no avail, and the child died. The Huddersfield Chemists' Association have passed a vote of sympathy with Mr. Cooper, who is Hon. Secretary of the Association.

Veronal.—G. T. Lynch, Clement's Inn, London, W.C., committed suicide with veronal. He had previously taken large doses of veronal, but recovered.

Not Stated.—David McRitchie (68), market gardener, of Blinkbonny, Caputh, was found dead in a field, with a bottle labelled "Poison" beside him.

THE INCORPORATION is announced of the N.V. 'Kina Cultuur Maatschappij Boemi-Kasso at Amsterdam with a capital of £250,000 in shares of £1,000 each. Its purpose is the exploitation of agricultural estates in Java.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Saccharated Glycerin.—At the Thames Police Court, London, on June 17, Isaac Brandon, White Horse Lane, Stepney, was fined 10*l.*, and 2*l.* 4*s.* costs, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Section 6, for selling glycerin containing 29 per cent. of sugar. It was stated on behalf of the prosecution that several retailers had been convicted for selling either camphorated oil or glycerin which they alleged came from Messrs. Brandon Bros., White Horse Lane, and the cards (as in the present case) indicated that the articles were packed by that firm.

Camphorated Oil.—The proceedings recently taken by the Paddington Borough Council, at the Marylebone Police Court, against Sidney Brealy, 45 Waverley Road, Paddington, for selling camphorated oil containing 18 per cent. less than the B.P. amount of camphor, have been withdrawn. The defence raised was that the oil was guaranteed by the makers, Messrs. Easterman & Co., Houndsditch. The Borough Council's solicitor intimated that, in the event of the summons being dismissed, he should apply for process against Messrs. Easterman, but this intention has now been abandoned.

Prompt Action.—In the Shoreditch County Court on June 17, before Judge Smyly, K.C., W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Hackney, sued T. P. Taylor, wholesale confectioner, 203 Lower Clapton Road, N.E., to recover 30*l.* for chemicals and essences supplied, it being the balance of an account for 50*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Gowing, for the plaintiffs, asked for immediate judgment, because the defendant had called a meeting of his creditors the day before and refused to execute a deed of assignment. His Honour: "Very well: there is nothing else to do, as he does not appear, and you must have your costs."

Chemist's Window Smashed.—At the Aberavon County Court last week, Mr. Evan Evans, Ph.C., Aberavon, sued Messrs. Lovell & Co., manufacturing confectioners, Newport (Mon.), for 9*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, damages sustained as a result of defendants' horse running away and breaking his plate-glass window. John Studd said he was driving a traction engine along Water Street, where plaintiff's shop is, and when near a spot indicated he saw the horse back into the plaintiff's window. This fact was corroborated in further evidence, and Judge Lloyd Morgan held that the fact of feeding a horse in the street without a "bit" in his mouth amounted to negligence. He found for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Jefferson Dodd, Ltd., chemists, 34 James Street, Oxford Street, W., were summoned at the Marylebone Police Court on June 18, by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade, for making default in forwarding to the Registrar of Companies a copy of their list of members, with summary as to capital, shares, etc., for 1912, and for continuing the default. Mr. Richard Jefferson Dodd, the managing director of the company, was also summoned for wilfully permitting the default. Mr. C. W. Hill, solicitor for the defence, explained that Mr. Dodd had been, and still is, ill. The Magistrate, on learning that the default had continued for 119 days, imposed a fine of 1*s.* a day on each summons, making a total of 11*l.* 18*s.*, with 4*l.* 4*s.* costs.

Secret Processes.—The relevancy of the indictment preferred against Hector Mackenzie, 4 Angle Park Terrace, Edinburgh, of stealing a book containing recipes relative to secret chemical processes belonging to T. & H. Smith, Ltd., is being questioned. His wife was accused of offering these for sale (C. & D., June 14, index folio 897). When the matter came before the Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Dundas and Salvesen in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on June 16, Mr. C. D. Murray, K.C., and Mr. W. T. Watson appeared for Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. Moncrieff, K.C., and Mr. Smith Clark appeared for Mrs. Mackenzie; and the Solicitor-General, K.C., and Mr. Morton, advocate depute, for the Crown. Judgment on the points raised was reserved, the Lord Justice Clerk intimating that the Court would give their decision on Friday.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

ROSE'S LIME-JUICE.

In the Chancery Division on June 13, the case of L. Rose & Co., Ltd., v. Alexander Riddle & Co., Ltd., was again mentioned to Mr. Justice Neville. Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., for plaintiffs, said it was a motion to restrain passing-off and infringement of trade-mark, but

Mr. Walter, K.C., on the other side, had agreed that there should be no order on the motion, the costs being reserved until the trial of the action. His Lordship: "Very well."

CUTOXINE CASE.

The action *Walpole v. Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd.*, was mentioned to Mr. Justice Darling in the King's Bench Division on June 13, when counsel asked that July 7 should be fixed as the date of the hearing. His Lordship would remember that there was a question of the amendment of a counterclaim, and when the action came on for hearing the Judge allowed that amendment, discharged the jury, and said the action could be tried *de novo* before another jury. July 17 was fixed for that hearing, and he asked that his Lordship would alter that date to July 7. His Lordship assented.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

SALE OF SHEEP-DIP.

At the Castlereagh Petty Sessions on June 14, before Mr. W. H. Rice, R.M., and Mr. M. Kelly, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, prosecuted Henry Cahill, merchant, Castlereagh, on two counts, and his shop-assistant, Michael Hanly, on a third charge.

The defendant Cahill was charged with having on March 10 kept open his shop for retailing or dispensing poisons within the meaning of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and contrary to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, defendant not being a person properly qualified on that behalf according to law. The second charge was for having sold poison—a mixture containing oxide of arsenic and sulphide of arsenic, being a preparation of arsenic—by retail without labelling the package with the name and address of the seller thereof and entering the sale in the poison-book. The charge against the assistant was for having sold the article without being qualified.

Mr. W. C. Meeke, solicitor, of Messrs. A. & J. Robinson, Dublin, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. W. H. Nolan, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Meeke, having stated the law bearing on the case, said the article sold was Mallin's sheep-dipping powder.

Sergeant Wynne, inspector of weights and measures in the district, proved the purchase and said the defendant told him they had no poison-licence. Witness sent the packet to Mr. Thorpe, Dublin, for analysis.

Mr. Thorpe gave evidence that the packet sent to him by Sergeant Wynne consisted of a mixture of sulphur and oxide of arsenic and sulphide of arsenic. It contained arsenical compounds equivalent to 24.84 per cent. The whole packet contained, approximately, half-a-pound of arsenic.

Mr. Meeke: Was it stronger than the ordinary sheep-dip?—Yes.

What was the killing power of the mixture?

Witness: It would kill 2,000 people if it was properly spread out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nolan said the defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Cahill did not think it was necessary to take out a licence for selling sheep-dip, as it had been sold all over the country without licences.

Mr. Meeke, in reply to the Magistrates, said the minimum penalty is 5*l.* in the two cases under the Pharmacy Act. In the case of selling under the Poisons Act the Magistrates could use their own discretion and inflict any penalty they considered proper.

The Chairman announced that they would impose a fine of 5*l.* in each case under the Pharmacy Act, and 20*s.* costs in each case, against the two defendants, and in the charge against Cahill under the Poisons Act a fine of 5*s.* and 10*s.* costs. On a memorial being drawn up they would recommend that the fines under the Pharmacy Act be reduced to 5*s.* in each case.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE.

At Bradford, before the Stipendiary Magistrate on June 10, J. Savage & Co., Ltd., were summoned, under

Section 6 of the 1875 Act, for selling ammoniated tincture of quinine alleged to be deficient in ammonia. Mr. S. Neumann, solicitor, Bradford, instructed by the Chemists' Defence Association, attended to represent the defendants, and Mr. Watling, solicitor, for the Town Council. The latter applied for permission to withdraw the summons, stating that he was satisfied with the *bona-fides* of the defendants. This was agreed to, on the understanding that court costs would be paid by the latter.

[We are informed that the prosecuting authorities became satisfied by further investigations (in which they were assisted by the C.D.A.), after the issue of the summons, that the ammonia is an ingredient of somewhat subordinate importance in the compound, and that purchasers are not materially prejudiced if the finished preparation contains a little less than the official directions instruct to be put in.]

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Bulteaux & Co., late of 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., Produce Brokers and Merchants.—The public examination of Mr. Louis George Aimé Bulteaux, lately carrying on business as above, and more recently as L. G. Bulteaux Junior & Co., took place in the London Bankruptcy Court on June 18.

Re A. H. Jesser, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., Chemist and Druggist.—The creditors met at the London Bankruptcy Court last week, when Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Official Receiver, reported that according to the debtor's statements he purchased the business in 1906 for 600*l.* with borrowed money. He personally superintended the business, which had paid its way since 1909, but creditors pressed for old accounts; he got into arrears with the rent and interest due on the loan, with the result that eventually a judgment was recovered, and these bankruptcy proceedings were instituted. The debtor returned liabilities 1,250*l.* against assets, "book debts 35*l.*" Upon the distress being put in by the landlord, some friends formed "Jesser, Ltd.," to take over the stock and fixtures and to carry on the business under his supervision. The debtor attributed his failure to want of capital and pressure by creditors. In the absence of any proposal the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound-up in bankruptcy. The following are trade creditors: Meggesons, Ltd. (282*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (41*l.*); W. Edwards & Son (69*l.*); Addis & Son (21*l.*); and D. & W. Gibbs (25*l.*).

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Scholey, John, Burnham Market, Norfolk, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee: G. S. Andrews, Wells-next-the-Sea. Dated, June 9; filed, June 12. Secured creditors, 200*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 94*l.*; estimated net assets, 50*l.* The following are creditors: The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (22*l.*); Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (14*l.*); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. (14*l.*); and A. J. Caley, Ltd., Norwich (13*l.*).

Williams, R. A., The Medical Hall, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—At a meeting of the creditors in Dublin some days ago, it was agreed that the estate be vested in Mr. S. P. Boyd (of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin) and Mr. Hardy (of Messrs. Hoyte & Son, Dublin), as trustees, for realisation, and also that the policies of insurance on the debtor's life be transferred to them, the premiums on same to be paid by Dr. Williams and his sister, and the amounts to be distributed as the policies fall due until the creditors are paid 20*s.* in the pound.

GAZETTE.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

TAYLOR, T., Grant Street, Blackley, and London Road, Manchester, lately at Oldham Road and Roohdale Road, Harpurhey, dealer in disinfectant fluids, and lately fancy-bazaar proprietor, under the style of the Sweetelene Co., and lately under the style of Thomas & Co.

MR. D. O. MCKINNEY, Ph.C., who has been for three years in India representing Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., has resigned his position.

BIRTHS.

HART.—At 89 Shepherd's Bush Road, W., on June 18, the wife of Samuel H. Hart, Ph.C., of a daughter.

MELVILLE.—At 288 Perth Road, Dundee, on June 10, the wife of John Melville, chemist and druggist, of a son.

STEELE.—At 5 Ibrox Terrace, Glasgow, on June 11, the wife of John C. Steele, manufacturing chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERTON—STUBBS.—At Manchester Cathedral recently, by the Rev. John Griffiths, vicar of Old Colwyn, and the Rev. F. Tiffe, vicar of St. Peter's, Levenshulme, Frederick William Anderton, chemist and druggist, manager of the Colwyn Bay branch of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., to Gladys Mary Crighton Stubbs.

BUCHANAN—HOLMES.—At 229 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on June 11, by the Rev. Norman Macleod Caie, B.D., Pollokshields, John Loudoun Buchanan, chemist and druggist, Irvine, to Hannah McArthur, elder daughter of Mr. Peter Holmes, carriage-builder.

CAMPBELL—ROBINSON.—At Brampton Congregational Church on June 12, William Dale Campbell, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Campbell, North Shields, to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. C. P. Robinson, Goldwill House, Chesterfield, and chairman of W. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Chesterfield.

CURRIE—HANBURY.—At La Mortola, Italy, by the Bishop of Ventimiglia and Father Adrian Weld-Blundell, on June 5, James Currie, Director of the Gordon College, Khartoum, to Hilda Beatrice, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., and of Lady Hanbury.

ENOCK—CARTER.—At the Wesleyan Church, Church Hill, Walthamstow, on June 14, Arthur Enock, pharmacist, Middlesbrough, to Ruby Mildred, youngest daughter of Mrs. S. Carter, Walthamstow.

FARRER—GORMAN.—At H.B.M.'s Consulate-General and at Christ Church, Yokohama, on May 17, Bartholomew Farrer, chemist and druggist, third son of the late R. S. Farrer, Stroud, Gloucester, to Ethel Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr. H. J. Gorman, of Yokohama.

PARRY—WATT.—On June 16, by the Rev. H. W. Seaman, Wisbech, Cambs, William Frederic Parry, pharmacist, Redfield, Bristol, and son of Mr. C. Parry, Crayford, Kent, to Lilian, third daughter of Mr. F. T. Watt, Brooklands, Crayford.

DEATHS.

CORNELIUS.—At Babbacombe, on May 28, Mr. Joseph Cornelius, Ph.C., aged eighty-six.

FIELDER.—At Titchfield, near Fareham, Hants, recently, Mr. Arthur Buckley Fielder, chemist and druggist.

GILES.—At Wallsend, on June 14, Mr. William Giles, chemist and druggist, aged forty-eight. Mr. Giles was apprenticed with Mr. W. Marley, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and passed the Minor in 1887. He had businesses at Wallsend (three shops), Jarrow, Hebburn, and Corbridge. In 1901 Mr. Giles was elected to the Town Council of Wallsend, in 1908 was made a Justice of the Peace, and last year an Alderman. Death was due to poisoning. The funeral took place on Monday.

JONES.—At the London Hospital, on May 7, Mr. Richard Edward Jones, chemist and druggist.

OTTY.—At Malvern, on June 8, Mr. William Hare Otty, chemist and druggist, of Smethwick, aged fifty-three.

REDWOOD.—On June 15, at a nursing home, after an operation, Mary Ann, elder daughter of the late Professor Theophilus Redwood.

SUTHERLAND.—At Kinrara, Helensburgh, on June 17, Mr. James R. Sutherland, the Scottish representative of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., manufacturing chemists,

Leeds, aged sixty-five. Mr. Sutherland was a native of Thurso and had represented his firm north of the Tweed for many years.

BIRD.—At Coventry, on June 12, Alderman Frederick Bird, J.P., of the firm of Messrs. Bird & Son, chemists, 150 Spon Street, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry, aged seventy-three. Mr. Bird was one of the comparatively small band of chemists who devote themselves to public service, and he is said to have been the only man in England who served on a public education authority from the setting up of a public education body in 1870 to the time of his death. Six years ago he was presented with an illuminated address by the Education Committee of Coventry, in which his zeal and ability as chairman were acknowledged, and in the Frederick Bird Schools his name is perpetuated. Mr. Bird was a native of Coventry, and in 1852 he was apprenticed to Mr. Coleman, an old druggist in Cross Cheaping, there. His experiences were related in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 26, 1907. "Punctuality and Perseverance" was his motto, and his faithful adherence to these attributes brought him business and public success. He leaves a widow and several children, one of whom, Mr. Sydney Harold Bird, chemist and druggist, has been associated with him in business.



ALDERMAN F. BIRD.

The funeral took place on Monday, the first part of the service being at St. John's Church, where Mr. Bird was warden for a quarter of a century. The principal mourners were his son (Mr. S. H. Bird), Alderman Dr. Fowler (who attended Mr. Bird in his last illness), Dr. Hawley, and Messrs. J. E. Adams, C. Noon, and W. F. Roash, assistants with the firm. At the cemetery were gathered also the Mayor (Colonel Wyley, who wore his chain of office), over forty members of the City Council, and representatives of other bodies on which Mr. Bird also sat—the Magistrates, Freeman's Trustees, and the Education Committee. The Freemasons sent a deputation.

WEIR.—At 95 University Street, Belfast, on June 18, Mr. Charles Francis Weir, pharmaceutical chemist, for many years manager of the drug department for Messrs. William Dobbin & Co., Ltd., Belfast. Mr. Weir had been with Messrs. Dobbin for over fifty years. He qualified in 1876.

WESTLAND.—At Gammaduwa, Ceylon, on May 22, Mr. James Westland, tea and cardamom planter. The late Mr. Westland was one of the pioneers of planting in Ceylon, he going out in 1869, when tea-planting was a new product for the island. He took a keen interest in all planting topics, and was looked upon as the *doyen* of Ceylon planters. Several years ago we gave a series of illustrations of his cardamom plantations, and when last in London he brought us samples of ayapana, a drug used in Ceylon as a native cure for dyspepsia, of which we gave an illustrated account in the *C. & D.* of January 25, 1913.

WILSON.—At Cramond, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, London, N.W., on June 13, Mr. John Wilson, late of Java and the Straits, also of Messrs. Samuel Figgis & Co., produce brokers, 45 Fenchurch Street, E.C., aged sixty-two. The late Mr. Wilson had been identified with Messrs. Figgis since the commencement, and was admitted into partnership in 1899. He devoted himself chiefly to the spices and gambier departments.

EMETINE.—All the Government hospitals throughout Ceylon have now been supplied with emetine for the treatment of dysentery. A stock of emetine pills has also been specially ordered for use on estates.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, 1 Cwrt-y-vil Road, Penarth, who died on March 21, left estate of the gross value of 8,209*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, of which 8,131*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* is net personality.

MR. ROBERT MORGAN CROSDALE, chemist and druggist, 8 Fern Street and 340 Manchester Street, Oldham, who died on February 3, intestate, left estate valued at 2,693*l.* 2*s.* gross, with net personality 2,568*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

MR. JAMES WHITESIDE HENDERSON, registered druggist, Ballymena, co. Antrim, head of the firm of Messrs. Bonnar & Henderson, who died on June 14, 1912, intestate, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 1,632*l.*

MR. WM. THOS. HICKS, Ph.C., 294 Newport Road, Cardiff, who died on October 17, left estate of the gross value of 4,876*l.*, of which 2,483*l.* is net personality. The testator directed that before his interment took place a medical man should demonstrate the fact of death to his executors by opening a brachial artery.

MR. WILLIAM MCGEORGE, chemist and druggist, 356 Essex Road, Islington, London, N., who died on March 21, intestate and a bachelor without parent, aged seventy, left estate of the gross value of 2,351*l.*, of which 2,180*l.* is net personality. Administration of his estate has been granted to Miss Sarah Heron, 45 Springfield Road, Leicester.

MR. JOHN LAMBERT CHAPLIN, retired chemist, 14 Wentworth Terrace, Wakefield, who died on May 16, left estate of the gross value of 7,053*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 4,156*l.* 12*s.* The testator left 1,000*l.* and premises 62 Westgate, Wakefield, to his son E. M. Chaplin; premises 60 Westgate, and his house, warehouse, and premises in Thompson's Yard, Wakefield, to his son J. H. Chaplin (who, however, predeceased him); 100*l.* to his daughter E. E. Chaplin; his household effects to his three children, in equal shares; and the residue of his property equally between his two sons.

TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., will close their warehouse at 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., on Saturday, June 23, for their annual outing.

MESSRS. F. NEWBURY & SONS, LTD., Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., will close on Saturday, June 21, on the occasion of the annual outing of their employees.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.—Mr. Arthur Berliner, manufacturer of surgical dressings and chemists' sundries, 15 to 17 Worship Street, London, E.C., has issued a new price-list of the goods he makes. It consists of seventy-four pages, and therein are described and illustrated a large number of articles which are sold in chemists' shops or used in surgical practice. Special reference is made to requirements as to dressings of the drug tariff under the National Insurance Act. The list is very complete, and chemists who have not yet received a copy should write for one to Mr. Berliner.

PYLITNA is the name of a new preventive and remedy for piles which is being placed on the market by Messrs. G. S. Mumford & Sons, Newcastle Granary and Mills, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. Pylitna is put up in the form of powders, is neatly packed, and sells at 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, the price being protected under the P.A.T.A. plan. Special terms are given for counter-display orders. The proprietors inform us that they have valuable testimonials regarding the medicinal properties of this remedy. Pylitna ointment for use as an auxiliary to the powders is also being introduced.

PRICE-LIST.—We have received from Messrs. G. & R. Fritz-Pezoldt & Süss, A.G., wholesale druggists, 5 Bräunerstrasse, Vienna, a copy of their new price-list. It is in the form of two substantial volumes. The first volume of 670 pages deals with drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, and dressings, and has red edges. The second volume of 820 pages, with blue edges, contains specialities, perfumery, and toilet-articles. The company also send us a copy of their "Bericht zur Buchliste" for May, which contains notes on new remedies and commercial information regarding chemicals and drugs.

Brit. Phar. Conf.

THE pink circular regarding the Jubilee meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London on July 21 to 24 has now been issued. The whole arrangements are in the hands of the following:

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Edmund White; *Vice-Chairman*, E. T. Neathercoat.

Treasurer, C. B. Allen; *Local Secretary*, W. J. Uglov Woolcock, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

C. T. Allen, A. W. Barker, F. Bascombe, I. Bourdas, R. Bremridge, W. Browne, R. Feaver Clarke, F. W. Crossley-Holland, W. R. Dodd, J. Wellesley Douglas, J. H. France, F. W. Gamble, R. R. Gant, W. S. Glyn-Jones, A. Goldthorpe, H. G. Greenish, W. F. Gulliver, F. Capel Hanbury, J. F. Harrington, E. F. Harrison, G. W. Hatfield, V. C. Hewlett, C. A. Hill, J. Stuart Hills, E. M. Holmes, W. L. Howie, John Humphrey, T. H. W. Idris, J. Keall, A. R. Keith, T. E. Leecher, R. W. Lindsey, E. W. Lucas, P. MacEwan, J. D. Marshall, H. Martin, W. E. Mason, J. H. Matthews, C. T. Maw, H. A. Mills, T. D. Moreon, F. Naylor, W. A. H. Naylor, J. C. Pentney, C. S. Presant, H. R. Proctor, W. Roberts, F. A. Rogers, H. Skinner, W. C. Sayers, T. Tyrer, W. Phillip Want, and R. L. Whigham.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Mrs. Edmund White; *Secretary*, Miss D. M. Braithwaite; Mrs. Bascombe, Miss Bedell, Miss Bourdas, Mrs. Browne, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Finnemore, Mrs. Freke, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Glyn-Jones, Mrs. Gulliver, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Howie, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Neathercoat, Mrs. Presant, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Wardle, and Mrs. Woolcock.

Although the arrangements have already been outlined in the *C. & D.*, we may repeat that the entertainments begin with a reception at the Guildhall of the City of London by the President and Mrs. John C. Umney on Monday evening, July 21, at half-past eight. For the benefit of country members we may say that the Guildhall can be reached from any part of London by 'buses to the Bank, or by tube railways from north, south, and west, the Guildhall being situated at the top of King Street, Cheapside.

The Conference sessions are to be held in the Throne Room of the Holborn Restaurant at 10 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. on the Tuesday and Wednesday, luncheon being served in the King's Hall of the same restaurant at 1.30 P.M. each day.

Ladies begin their own programme on Tuesday at 11.30 A.M. (*i.e.*, after the President's Address), with an excursion, returning to lunch. At 3.30 they will visit Hyde Park, and at 4 Selfridge's, where Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge will entertain them to tea. A dinner will be given in the Holborn Restaurant in the evening. On Wednesday, from 4 to 7 P.M., there will be a garden party at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, which is easily reached by 'bus or tube (the omnipresent taxi is to many the first resort), and in the evening, at 9, a smoking-concert in the King's Hall, to which ladies are invited.

The whole of Thursday will be devoted to a trip to Windsor and up the River Thames—by launch as far as Bourne End. Luncheon will be served at the White Hart Hotel, Windsor (which does these things well), and tea on board the launches. The return to London will be sufficiently early to allow for small dinner and theatre parties—impromptu or otherwise, and the more impromptu the better for happy memories. On Friday there may be golfing, with mixed foursomes perhaps.

The Committee issue books of tickets covering the entire programme for a guinea to members visiting London, and at the same price to subscribing Londoners; also at 8*s.* 6*d.* each for July 22, 5*s.* 6*d.* for July 23, and 15*s.* for July 24.

As to hotels, London has hundreds, and the Committee mention a dozen, of which the Hôtel Russell, Russell Square, W.C., is headquarters, with reserved accommodation for fifty persons; this, no doubt, will be snapped up quickly. Everybody who intends to visit London for the Jubilee meeting should book what hotel accommodation they require as soon as possible.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

ROBERTS WINDSOR SOAP CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l*. The first directors are F. Roberts, B. Roberts, and F. B. Lacy. R.O., 37 King William Street, London, E.C.

J. G. ROLLIN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by J. G. Rollin in Durham. The first directors are J. G. Rollin, A. J. Rollin, P. M. Robinson, and H. C. Rollin.

PIGOTTS, CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 200*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The subscribers and first directors are J. Pigott and W. Woodhouse. R.O., 170A Gorton Lane, West Gorton, Manchester.

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (CHEMICALS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 50,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, chemicals, oils, essences and chemical, medical, pharmaceutical, and industrial preparations, oil and colour men, drysalts, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Chas. M. O. Zimmermann, 9-10 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. The first directors are Chas. Zimmermann (managing director), Wm. Boltz, and Wm. Breckley.

Company News.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LTD.—As recently noted in this journal, the above company is offering for subscription 200,000 6 per cent. cumulative first preference shares of 1*l*. each. The shares are offered at 21*s*. each. The company, which was incorporated in 1905, has its head office at Montreal, and has branches in every province of the Dominion of Canada, except Prince Edward Island. The present issue is made to facilitate the further extension of business by increasing the working capital and the erection of new buildings in various localities. Particulars of the capital of the company and the trading profits are given in the prospectus which is printed in this issue.

BOOTS' DRUG COMPANIES.—"The Times," in its Financial Supplement of June 13, gives a short account of the Boots' group of drug companies, pointing out that only one of them (Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), Ltd.) publishes its accounts, the ordinary capital in all the others being privately subscribed. After referring to the prosperity of the Eastern Company (see *C. & D.*, June 14, index folio 900), "The Times" remarks that "it is not an unreasonable inference that the other companies (of which there are four) with their privately held shares are equally prosperous, although there are no documentary proofs of it. What is beyond any doubt is that the preference shares in each case get their dividends regularly every quarter. We know, too, that in the Western and Southern Companies the preference dividends were guaranteed for certain periods by the vendors—the Pure Drug Co.; and so long as that guarantee is carried out, or, in the alternative, so long as the dividends are duly paid out of profits, the holders of the preference shares have no legal right to any information or to an inspection of the balance-sheets and accounts. The Eastern Company is exceptional in the publication of its figures, but is exceptional only because its ordinary shares were subscribed for by the public. There is nothing unusual and nothing improper in this arrangement. For all we know there may be good practical reasons for the reticence of the other companies, although it is not easy to imagine what they can be. The fact, however, remains that the public who found the money for the preference shares, the aggregate amount of which far transcends that of the ordinary capital, and virtually formed the working capital, by which alone the profits that are made were possible, are paid their dividends without being in a position to know anything about the progress of the companies or their relative prosperity from year to year. They have no voice in the management, no right of inquiry, no power of control. It is also true that they have no cause of complaint."—Sir Jesse Boot follows this up with a letter to our contemporary, and states, in the course of it, that the average annual profits of the Pure Drug Co. for 1910-12 were 85,355*l*.—Sir Jesse presided at the meeting of the Eastern Company held in London on June 17, when the report was adopted, and his son, Mr. John Boot, was elected a director. [It is rumoured in South Wales that Sir Jesse had a serious breakdown last week; this report disposes of that.]

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 111/37. "Zatona" hair-wash.
- 102/1. Woods' lamb-mixture.
- 101/2. "Emdamol": supply.
- 103/13. "Caloric Bloc": makers.
- 109/250. Mosquito cones: makers.
- 106/61. "Veronique" face-powder.
- 106/67. "Rasuerifs": who supplies?
- 108/631. Cook's silver soap: makers.
- 111/44. "Darnol" hair-tonic: supply.
- 110/10. Wood's laxative pills: supply.
- 107/45. "Cirolette of Lemon": supply.
- 108/63. "Stubb's Dry Cleaner, Black."
- 109/25. "Cherokee" hair-wash: makers.
- 106/670. Dr. Nixon's hair-tonic: makers.
- 111/370. "White May" perfumes: maker.
- 100/74. "Protogulin," a dental preparation.
- 109/10. "S.A.P." cleaning preparation: suppliers.
- 111/43. Taylor's "Liquid Stopping for Toothache."
- 108/630. "Radium Hair-food": address of makers.
- 111/55. "Angle" safety corn-razor (50 cents): supply.
- 104/41. Nicholson's patent hydrostatic douche: makers.
- 111/430. Sterry's "Poor Man's Plasters": address of makers.
- 110/6. "Diathemol" or "Diatherin": makers & suppliers.
- 98/64. Bunion plasters marked "Improved White Felt—London," in boxes labelled in yellow and green.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Adshead's preparations, | Medicine-carrying cases |
| 105/802 | (japanned tins), 106/660 |
| Atwood's bitters, 109/7 | Miller's "Showcards," 104/55 |
| Boldoot's Dutch perfumery, | Papier maché powder-bowls, |
| 105/17 | 111/46 |
| Bottle-caps (pleated paper, | "Peach Bloom" face- |
| etc.), 106/38 | powder (E.F.L.), 99/42 |
| Brass veterinary syringes, | Pebeco, 110/11 |
| 106/740 | Perolin, 109/6 |
| "Brighton" hair-restorer, | Photographic squeegees |
| 104/71 | (makers), 106/74 |
| Canadian agencies, 106/57 | "Picture Palace" sprayers, |
| Clarke's essence of rennet, | 105/3 and 107/33 |
| 105/60 | Pierre's (Dr.) female pills, |
| Cleminite, 107/63 | 107/43 |
| Cosby's "Refillable" hair- | Pneumatic soothers, 106/43 |
| brush, 101/1 | Provac (vaccination dress- |
| "Court Brown Windsor" | ing), 110/4 |
| soap, 111/371 | Riodine, 106/68 |
| Crawshaw's specialties, | Robertson's sheep-dips, |
| 105/801 | 105/67 |
| De Vilbiss spray (London | Robinson's agri-horticultural |
| agent), 105/58 | specialties, 105/670 |
| Elastic hosiery machinery, | Russian rubber sponges, |
| 110/9 | "P T A P M" (supply), |
| "Gardo," 107/1 | 101/51 |
| Gelatin-capsule filling- | Selénol, 106/24 |
| machines, 106/56 | "Semori" tablets, 106/66 |
| Gelatin-coated horse-balls | Sheldon's preparations, |
| (makers), 107/55 | 111/43 |
| "Hansa" brand yeast, | Shirley's insect-powder, |
| 107/45 | 105/8 |
| Hewthorn's cattle medicines | Soxhlet's milk-sterilisers, |
| (prepaid wire), 110/9 | 110/5 |
| Hydropyrin, 110/10 | Spasmosan, 109/5 |
| Hyogen, 111/45 | Squibbs' pharmaceutical |
| "Mira" atomisers, 108/10 | products, 111/36 |

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. JAMES BEATTIE, formerly of Kelso, has joined the representative staff of A. Wander, Ltd.

MISS M. W. HORLER has been appointed dispenser at the Poor-law Infirmary of the Stockport Union at Stepping Hill.

COLONEL W. F. WYLEY, F.C.S. (Wyleys, Ltd.), as Mayor of Coventry, laid the foundation-stone of municipal buildings on June 12—his sixty-first birthday.

MR. H. W. MILES, who was formerly with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., has joined Messrs. Reitmeyer & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., as sales manager.

MR. G. H. ZEAL, clinical thermometer manufacturer and President of the St. Vincent Association, is now on the home journey after an enjoyable trip to Canada and the United States.

MR. G. J. COOMBS, chemist and druggist, High Street, Great Missenden, has been nominated to fill a casual vacancy on the Amersham Board of Guardians and Rural District Council.

DR. WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, M.S., etc., of New York, past President of the Society of Chemical Industry, is staying at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, and gave a dinner to the Council of the Society on Tuesday evening, when they had the opportunity of meeting Professor Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University, New York City, the President of the Society.

MR. W. C. GOWANS, chemist and druggist, of the Colombo Apothecaries' Co., Ceylon, sailed per *Arcadia* for Japan and the United States on May 24, which countries he is visiting prior to settling down in England. Mr. Gowans has been in Ceylon about twenty-five years, first accepting an engagement with Maitland & Co. He afterwards joined Cargills, and was with the Apothecaries' Co. for about twelve years. Prior to his departure Mr. Gowans received a handsome souvenir from the staff of the Apothecaries' Co.

MR. W. B. TRICK, J.P., chemist and druggist, Stoke Newington, director of Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., and Mrs. Trick were last week the recipients of souvenirs from the inhabitants of Stoke Newington in commemoration of public services. Mr. Trick, who has resided in the borough for forty years, received an oil painting of himself, which is to be placed in the Public Library, while Mrs. Trick was presented with a diamond and pearl pendant. The ceremony took place at the Library Hall, the Mayor (Major W. Thatcher) making the presentations.

MR. JOHN TRIMBLE, formerly a druggist in Vicar Lane, Leeds, who failed in business eighteen years ago after a succession of adversities, has fulfilled a promise which he made at the time to pay his debts in full, and last week was presented by his creditors with a silver tea and coffee service bearing the following inscription:

"This tray, together with the silver tea and coffee service, cake basket, salver, and other pieces, was presented to Mr. John Trimble by his creditors as a token of esteem and respect on fulfilment of his promise to pay 20s. in the pound. W. Powell Bowman, Chairman; C. H. Wilson, trustee. Deed of assignment dated March 8, 1895. Final dividend paid June 1913."

MR. A. C. HAGON, son of Mr. Albert Hagon, Cardiff, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, took his B.A. degree on Tuesday, June 17. Mr. Hagon was an undergraduate at Trinity Hall College, and was successful in passing the Law Tripos examination of the University. As we recently stated, he qualified as a solicitor before he was twenty-one, and was admitted (after twenty-one) as a solicitor of the Supreme Court. He then went to Cambridge, and during the three years has qualified as a barrister, and was called to the Bar on June 4. Besides his B.A. he has taken LL.B. Camb. with honours. He will now go into chambers in London, and will join the South Wales Circuit.

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The London Pharmaceutical Committee

have made out an excellent case in their reply to the letter from the three medical men published in your issue of June 7. It is often difficult to answer innuendoes and half-truths, but the moment an opponent gives definite instances these can be dealt with, and if the facts are not as represented exposure necessarily follows promptly. A little knowledge is proverbially dangerous, and had the three medicees known just a shade more than they did, they would have avoided delivering themselves into the hands of the Committee in the way they have done. It is well, however, that they have come out into the open, for Insurance Committees will see from the very conclusive reply to the charges that the pharmacists have throughout been inspired by a real desire to work the Act in a perfectly fair and honourable manner. Mistakes may have been made, but these are not deliberate, and they can be rectified.

Australia

is a young country, and young countries may, like young people, require a more particular supervision than grown-ups. It is conceivable, for example, that they—that is to say, the people of whom they are composed—may require a little more "nursing" than we—that grandmamma is rightly a little more careful of their health—to see that they don't get their feet wet, or eat too many indigestible sweets, or (if the allusion may be allowed) swallow too many patent medicines. Evidently this is the prevalent opinion in the Australian Commonwealth, or at least is that of the Legislature that plays the part of grandmamma to that lusty youngster. But grandmamma herself appears to be rather a simple person, if, as Dr. W. K. Norris tells us, she thinks that the idea of fiscal protection has nothing whatever to do with her legislation against imported medicines, believes herself to be in this matter actuated entirely by "enthusiasm for the public health," and regards the increase in the native industry in this line which has followed as a mere "coincidence." A very remarkable coincidence indeed! Really, in this old and possibly more

Cynically Minded Country,

it is difficult to take Dr. Norris quite seriously. What earthly reason can there be for allowing native proprietors a freedom of action, a boldness of assertion, that is denied to outsiders, unless it is to give them a commercial advantage? Dr. Norris, it is true, hopes that all will be placed on the same footing before long; but this is only his own personal wish, and meanwhile the Australian may quack as loudly as he likes, though the poor European must sing small. An ordinary man of the world can only suppose that this is because the former is being deliberately protected at the expense of his foreign rival. It can hardly be that he is thought incapable of doing harm by his medicines, precisely as the other might, and there is no reason to suppose that his language is more "chaste" than ours. Possibly it is suspected that he would not without inconvenient protests submit to the treatment meted out to us. Anyhow, one may be pardoned for thinking the moral deducible from Dr. Norris's evidence to be a caution against interested motives in the campaign against patents here at home.

MACASSAR COPAL.—The exports from Macassar during 1912 were 3,193 tons, against 2,847 tons in 1911 and 2,946 tons in 1910.

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THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby notify that they sell their "SANITAS" Disinfectant Manufactures in bulk at reduced prices on the express condition that they shall not be sold again except in the original packages; further, that their retail preparations shall not be retailed to the public below the minimum prices which they have fixed, viz. 11½d. for Shilling articles and pro rata for the others.

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FRENCH
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PROPRIETARY
MEDICINES
can be obtained from
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Special Export Terms
Foreign Prescriptions
dispensed for
Pharmacists

Tylcalsin and Tyllithin

(REGISTERED TRADE MARKS).

New Antipyretics and Analgesics in Rheumatic Affections, Sciatica, Influenza, Common Colds and the like.

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The New Urinary Antiseptic.
Cachets and Tablets are prepared.

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Telephone Nos.—Gerrard 4688; Paddington 1797.

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(Formerly known as VIBRONA MALT)

2/6 size 24/- doz. 4/6 size 42/- doz.

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Editorial Articles.

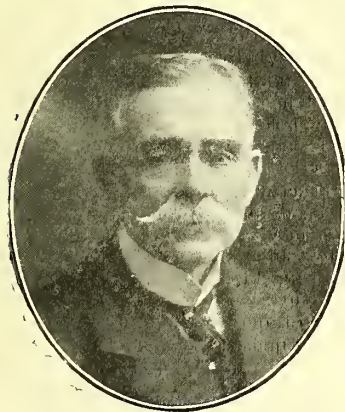
B.P.C. Presidential Survey.

1889-1892; C. Umney, Martindale, and Stanford. In the two years during which Mr. Charles Umney, Ph.C., F.I.C., F.C.S., was President of the Conference, the communications reached the high-water mark numerically, for at the meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on September 10 and 11, 1889, thirty-two communications were submitted, and at the Leeds meeting on September 2 and 3, 1890, twenty-nine papers were communicated. Sixty-one is a presidential record. Mr. Umney came to the chair with an established reputation as a practical pharmacist and man of business. He was first heard of in British Pharmacy as the third Bell scholar (1862), and at the School of Pharmacy his only rival was Michael Carteighe, who took the medals in chemistry and pharmacy, and in botany and materia medica. Mr. Umney receiving certificates of honour, as well as the practical chemistry medal. Mr. Umney passed the Major examination in June 1862, and shortly thereafter came to the City as manager of Herrings' laboratories in Aldersgate



CHARLES UMNEY.
(From the C. & D. portrait of 1889.)

Street: subsequently he became a partner in the Southwark business founded by William Valentine Wright and thereupon called Wright, Layman & Umney. He was the administrative head of this until the business became a limited company, with his son, Mr. John Charles Umney, as managing director, Mr. Charles Umney retiring but remaining in touch as chairman of the board of directors. Further than this in his successful business career it is not necessary to go at present. Mr. Charles Umney began to contribute to the Conference when quite a youngster (in 1864), and his name has for half a century scarcely been absent from contemporary pharmaceutical literature as a worker, counsellor, and critic. He also served the Pharmaceutical Society for many years as an examiner, and later as an auditor. The New-



CHARLES UMNEY.
(From a recent portrait.)

castle meetings were held in the Physical Lecture Theatre of what is now Armstrong College. The Executive Committee reported that the numerical strength of the Conference had been "more than maintained, and there were not wanting signs of increased activity"; the increase in members' subscriptions was 4/., the total being 538/., 10s.

In his Presidential Address Mr. Umney touched lightly upon the history of the efforts in this country to encourage the purity of drugs, especially referring to the establishment of the Society of Apothecaries, and Thomas Herring's introduction of house-ground drugs, all this leading up to Pharmacopœia control of purity. He described the British Pharmacopœia, 1885, as an excellent type of what such a Pharmacopœia should be, and in this connection he put the question:

"Is it not desirable that pharmacists should co-operate with the Medical Council in their desire to make the British Pharmacopœia preparations legal for sale, and those of old Pharmacopœias obsolete and illegal?"

Mr. Umney considered this to be most desirable, and after touching on the Sale of Food and Drugs Act he spoke about the exportation of medicinal spirituous preparations under drawback, which was then about to be permitted. Mr. Umney had been actively working with the President of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Thomas Tyrer) in this matter, and the requisite data were worked out in his firm's laboratories by the Revenue authorities. It seemed to be with prophetic knowledge of what was coming that Mr. Umney concluded his Address by strongly impressing upon manufacturers the need for their engaging more directly in pharmaceutical research. As to the papers, the Formulary Committee had now established itself in the premier place on the list, and on this occasion submitted an Addendum to the first Formulary containing nine new formulæ. Among the contributors of papers were an exceptional number of new men, among whom were Messrs. A. Ball, T. M. Clague, John C. Umney (who with Braithwaite wrote on ipecacuanha, suggesting the process for vin. ipecac. which has since become official), T. P. Blunt, T. H.

Williams (now Idris), L. W. Hawkins, W. Johnston (now of the P.A.T.A. and C.D.A.), and C. A. Macpherson. The most notable communication was that of Professor T. R. Fraser, of Edinburgh, on "The Chemistry of Strophanthus," which he had recently completed after more than twenty years' work. At the same time Mr. Thomas Christy communicated a paper on the kinds of strophanthus-seeds then in the market. Altogether this second meeting in Newcastle was an excellent beginning of the second quarter-century of the Conference's existence.

Before the members met again at Leeds on September 2 and 3, 1890, Dr. John C. Thresh resigned the secretaryship on his appointment as Medical Officer of Health for Chelmsford and Malden. The pharmaceutical career of Dr. Thresh is inspiring to the younger generation. Entering pharmacy under conditions which make most men drug-store keepers, by indomitable perseverance he qualified himself to pass the Minor examination, and subsequently the Major, all the time carrying on a small retail business in a working-class place. With increasing knowledge he desired a better environment for its use, and by sheer hard work acquired the wherewithal to go into business at Buxton (Mr. Robert Wright succeeded him). While there Thresh became a B.Sc. and D.Sc. of London, establishing for himself a reputation in pharmacy which few have excelled. He then studied medicine in Manchester, and graduated at Victoria University as M.B. and M.D. He had to give up his connection with pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Society as an examiner when he began to practise medicine. On his resignation of the secretaryship the Executive Committee appointed Mr. Francis Ransom to succeed him, and he and Mr. Naylor worked together as Secretaries until 1901, when Mr. Naylor retired, and two years subsequently Mr. Ransom retired.

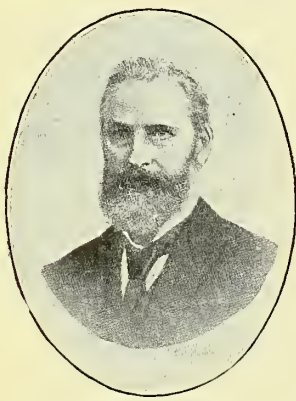
It was in the Lecture Theatre of the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, that the Conference met, and the Executive Committee's report was, on the whole, an encouraging one. Evidence had been given of the anxiety to secure new members, and the Committee noted the appointment by the Pharmaceutical Society of pharmacists to assist the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council in the preparation of an Addendum to the B.P. "The fact that pharmacists are now represented on the Committee of Compilation may justly be regarded as a matter for congratulation," said the Committee, and at the same time it hinted that there were still other matters that required the careful attention of the Formulary Committee. The membership subscriptions showed a falling-off of 10%. Mr. Umney's Address on this occasion was substantially on "Fashions in Physic," and it received very wide publicity. Although it was the shortest Presidential Address that has ever been delivered to the Conference, it called for more interesting comment on the part of the public Press than any other. "Punch" compressed Mr. Umney's effort into four verses, of which we quote the first and the last:

A fashion in physic, like fashions in frills:
The doctors at one time are mad upon pills;
And crystalline principles now have their day,
Where alkaloids once held an absolute sway.
The drugs of old times might be good, but it's true
We discard them in favour of those that are new.

The fashion to-day is a tincture so strong
That, if dosing yourself, you are sure to go wrong.
What men learnt in the past they say brings them no pelf,
And the well-tried old remedies rest on the shelf.
But the patient may haply exclaim, "Don't be rash,
Lest your new-fangled physic should settle my hash!"

Mr. Umney also referred to the increased traffic in so-called patent medicines, showing that the stamp revenue had increased from 43,000*l.* in 1860 to 220,000*l.* in 1890. He estimated that the sum that the public parted with in satisfying its craving for stamped medicines was not far short of one and a-half million sterling per annum. We may note that since then the revenue from stamped medicines has increased by 50 per cent., and the number engaged in the business is about double what it was in 1890. At this meeting there was an interesting discussion on arsenic in glycerin, Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch being one of the authors and speakers. Messrs. A. C. Stark, W. A. Salter, H. Broadbent, C. J. S. Thompson, J. Macintyre, and Harold Wyatt were new contributors. Some of the discussions during the meeting were on a high level: one of them was opened by the late Sir Frederick Abel, who spoke on Mr. John Hodgkin's paper on "The Constitution of Synthetic Remedies Explained from a Chemical Point of View: showing their relationship one to another." Farr and Wright contributed papers on pharmacopoeial tinctures, but independently, and after this time at the suggestion of the present writer, they worked together, forming one of the most notable collaborations in British Pharmacy. It was decided to hold the 1891 meeting at Cardiff, and Mr. William Martindale was appointed President, Mr. R. H. Davies succeeding him as Treasurer.

The Cardiff meeting was the first at which the members of the Conference were received by a peer of the realm. The Marquis of Bute, K.T., was in that year Mayor of Cardiff, and he and the Marchioness, along with Mr. and



WILLIAM MARTINDALE.

he had taken over from Messrs. Hopkin & Williams, was in the centre of London's medical Mecca, and his reputation as a practical man and the author of "The Extra Pharmacopœia" brought him into touch with hosts of medical practitioners. His Address commanded general admiration, as it was a very able *résumé* of the developments of pharmaceutical research then recent. He conveyed by numerous illustrations some idea of the arcana of synthetic medication and expounded in a clear manner the tendency and methods of therapeutical studies at that time. As this was not the only occasion upon which Mr. Martindale occupied the presidential chair, we shall have opportunity to mention him again in connection with the 1896 meeting. The portrait of him now reproduced was one of our earliest efforts with half-tone engraving, and appeared in our report of the 1891 meeting. The Executive Committee mentioned in their report that several of the B.P.C. formulæ had been adopted by the General Medical Council for the B.P. Addendum,

and that a new edition of the Formulary had been issued. They also reported that Mr. J. C. Nightingale had in December 1890 resigned the office of Assistant Secretary, and Mr. M. K. Johnson (now of Devonport) had been appointed his successor. It was also stated with regret that the special efforts to increase the membership had failed to realise the degree of success that was anticipated; in fact, the revenue from members' subscriptions had declined to 476*l.* Twenty papers were communicated to the meeting. Messrs. R. Wright and E. H. Farr communicated the first of their series of papers on "The Solvent Action of Alcohol of Different Degrees of Strength on some of the Drugs used in making Pharmacopoeial Tinctures," with a note on tincture of henbane. The new contributors included Mr. W. H. Symons, Mr. S. M. Burroughs, and Mr. T. Shephard. Although the papers were not particularly impressive, some points were settled that had hitherto been indefinite. It was at this meeting that Professor Redwood made his last public appearance in pharmacy.

When it was decided to meet in Edinburgh in the following year with Mr. Stanford as President, Mr. Payne, of Belfast, strongly urged the Conference to depart from its custom of meeting at the same time and place as the British Association,

and gave notice to move accordingly in 1892. He also complained that there was no Irishman on the Executive Committee, and it was promised that the omission would be remedied in 1892. Mr. E. C. Cortis Stanford was more of a technical chemist than a pharmacist, for soon after passing through the School of Pharmacy in 1857 as Edward C. Cortis and the son of a Worthing pharmacist, being the best



E. C. C. STANFORD.

student of the year, and qualifying as a pharmaceutical chemist, he began the study of seaweed in his father's laboratory at Worthing, with the result that he became the world's great specialist in the chemistry of seaweed and the manufacture of iodine. At the time of his election to the presidency of the Conference, he was the managing director of the British Chemical Co., Ltd., whose works are situated at Dalmaur, near Glasgow. He was one of the original members of the Conference, having been present at the 1863 meeting at Newcastle, and his appointment as President of the Conference was in the nature of an international agreement. The meeting was held in the Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, on August 23 and 24, 1892. It was a somewhat critical time for the Conference, because there was some discussion within the Pharmaceutical Society about having its annual meetings in the provinces. The Society had become jealous of the poor little Conference which was having such a struggle to make both ends meet on an income that was only about 4 per cent. of the Society's, and with popularity in almost inverse ratio. So by invitation of the Pharmaceutical Council delegates of the Executive Committee met representatives of the Council, and after two meetings "there appeared no promise that a further consideration of the matter would be likely to lead to any advantageous issue." The

membership of the Conference continued to decline (458l. from subscriptions, or 18l. less than the year before); but "all went merry as a marriage bell," for the President told the Conference how well it had progressed since 1863, and how pleasant a thing Pharmacy is. It was a delightful Address on thirty-one topics, delivered with that subtle humour for which Mr. Stanford was noted. The new blood represented among the contributors was good—*e.g.*, G. A. Grierson, F.L.S., now a medical practitioner in Grimsby; Wm. Mair, whose subject was lithium salts; Thomas Stephenson, who wrote from India on jambul, and became the Edinburgh Local Secretary of the Conference twenty-one years later; George Coull, B.Sc. (now the doctor), contributed two papers; F. C. J. Bird had one, Arthur A. Barrett, of Messina, two, and Theo. H. Wardleworth, now of Montreal, contributed one on spurious ipecacuanha. It was agreed, on Mr. J. C. C. Payne's motion, that the Conference should not of necessity meet where the British Association does, although a fairly strong opposition was led by Mr. Richard Reynolds. Nottingham was chosen as the next meeting-place, with Mr. Octavius Corder as President; and for the first time the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was made a Vice-President of the Conference.

Woman's Work.

We seem to be in for another epidemic of the sort of thing depicted in the annexed reproduction from the "Daily Chronicle." It comes now and then, usually

WOMEN AS PHARMACISTS IN ENGLAND



(as in this case) telling poor girls that by an expenditure of 100l. and passing the Minor examination such salaries as 90l. to 150l. outdoor and 50l. to 80l. indoor are obtainable. Miss Kathleen Spencer, dispensing chemist, High Wycombe, was interviewed by the writer of the article and

"talked enthusiastically of her business, the while she was engaged in the manufacture of a disappearing sort of cold-cream which leaves no trace of grease behind it, for your woman chemist, like your man chemist, has, of course, her own special preparations in her shop, besides the regular drugs and other articles which every chemist is supposed to keep on hand."

Miss Gertrude H. Wren, the 1908 Pereira medallist, Miss Margaret E. Buchanan, and Miss S. J. Heywood are also mentioned in the article. No doubt women will realise in time that there is room in pharmacy for a tithe only of those who are encouraged by such articles to go in for it.

Chemists and Jury Service.

Pharmaceutical chemists in England and Wales are by the Juries Act, 1862, exempt from service on juries. When the Act was before Parliament the United Society of Chemists and Druggists suggested that exemption should be given to chemists and druggists in business, but the privilege was reserved to pharmaceutical chemists of whom a register existed. A Departmental Committee was appointed by the Home Secretary in December 1911

to inquire into the law and practice with regard to (a) the constitution of juries and the conditions on which in civil cases a special jury is allowed; (b) the qualifications and mode of selection of jurors; (c) the preparation of the jury lists and the summoning of jurors; (d) the conditions of jury service; and to report what amendments are necessary or desirable. This Committee, in the course of its recommendations, says:

Returning to the list of exemptions in the schedule to the Act of 1870, we find certain anomalies which we think should be removed. In the first place, as one or two organisations of the trade have pointed out to us, the exemption merely of all "registered pharmaceutical chemists" is not satisfactory. It would be more in accordance with the principle upon which this exemption is based if the paragraph were amended so as to read simply "all registered chemists and druggists, if actually practising."

As the Juries Act does not extend to Ireland and Scotland, it is desirable to keep the fact in mind, so that when any amending Bill comes forward care is taken that the recommendation shall be extended, if possible, to Ireland and Scotland.

Patent Medicine Inquiry.

By Our Parliamentary Representative.

MEMBERS of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines feel, and not without reason, that they can lay claim to having conducted their inquiry with great thoroughness. When the Committee was first appointed more than twelve months ago, Sir Henry Norman is known to have expressed the view that the subject he and his colleagues were called upon to investigate was one of the highest importance, and certainly, as Chairman, he displayed throughout the subsequent proceedings a keen desire to acquaint himself with every phase of the question. It may be said, in fact, that in their protracted search after knowledge the Committee left no avenue of possible enlightenment unexplored, and even penetrated into by-ways which they might well have been expected to pass by. As the result, a mass of evidence has been accumulated far greater in bulk than was anticipated at the outset.

No great delay need be looked for in the issue of the Committee's recommendations. Sir Henry Norman is understood to be preparing a draft report, which he will place before his fellow-members very shortly, and upon which he will take their opinion. In the case of Select Committees it is not customary to publish minority reports should unanimous agreement be found to be impossible, but with such a harmonious body as the Patent Medicines Committee have proved themselves to be, it is felt that no great difficulty should be experienced in arriving at a common understanding. In the course of the inquiry it has been possible to gauge to some extent the attitude of various members of the Committee towards the question of stricter State control over the trade in patent medicines, and envisaging the whole proceedings from the standpoint of an impartial observer, one gathers the impression that the "moderate reformers" constitute, if not the majority, at any rate an important section of the Committee. These members may be expected to make the weight of their opinions felt in determining the Committee's recommendations, and with such a steady influence at work the belief is encouraged that the outcome of the deliberations will be a report which, while aiming at the suppression of real abuses, will not advocate charges hurtful to those who carry on a perfectly legitimate and honest trade.

Perhaps nothing has been more striking in connection with the inquiry than the gradual, but none the less certain, change in the attitude of the Committee as a whole towards the subject. In the earlier days there appeared to be a tendency to lump together the whole body of proprietary articles without discrimination, and the term "quackery" was bandied about with the greatest freedom. Naturally, also, the medical evidence during the opening sittings did not tend to the disillusionment of the Committee, and it was not until the

fine body of witnesses which Mr. McKenna was able to call as representing the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce gave their testimony that the full truth in regard to the matter was brought home to the members. From these witnesses, however, the Committee were able to learn the facts concerning the value to the public of a large number of reputable remedies, many of them very old established, whose continued popularity, it was pointed out again and again, is one of the most convincing proofs of their efficacy. It is not necessary to enter at this stage into any review of the conflicting evidence regarding the formulæ in "Secret Remedies" and the limitations of analysis. Suffice it to say, that the testimony of an acknowledged expert like Mr. J. C. Umney, of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, cannot but have made a profound impression upon the Committee. One indisputable fact which emerges as the result of the criticism and defence of these published formulæ is that it can no longer be claimed that they are free from error—in some cases, on the testimony of the proprietors of the articles concerned, serious error.

It would be by no means an easy task to attempt to prophesy precisely the lines which the Committee's recommendations will follow. The view of some members undoubtedly has been that much might be accomplished by screwing up the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and from time to time a good deal has been heard of the new clause in the United States Act. But at the last public sitting but one of the Committee, Dr. McFadden, of the Local Government Board, was very definite in his assertion that new legislation is the only means of effecting reforms, and it remains to be seen what weight his evidence will carry.

One thing which appears tolerably certain is that the Committee will recommend the prohibition of advertisements of "cures" for cancer and consumption. They will also advocate a much stricter control over the sale of remedies for female ailments and the total suppression of the public supply of abortifacients.

With regard to the general body of patent medicines, one of the most vexed questions under discussion has been that of the publication of formulæ. It may, perhaps, in the end be found that disclosure, not on the label, but to some State Department (either a new central body or one of the existing offices), will represent the desire of a section of the Committee on this important aspect of the problem. It appears, however, to be properly recognised that the publication of medical formulæ would be of no value to the public, while holding out prospects of incalculable harm to proprietors; and it may be taken for granted that should disclosure be insisted upon as essential it will be to a Government body who would be under the strictest obligation to preserve secrecy in regard to the composition of the articles.

A good deal of attention has been paid to the question of a censorship of advertisements and advertising literature. The Committee evidently attached importance to the testimony of Dr. W. K. Norris, Chief Medical Officer in London to the Commonwealth Government, regarding the Australian practice. Finally, it may be predicted with some certainty that the Committee will recommend, if not the creation of a new central body, at least that the administration of the regulations affecting the sale and advertisement of patent medicines should be placed on a more systematic basis, and that instead of the present somewhat fortuitous distribution of responsibility the duty of carrying out the law should be entrusted to one Government Department alone. Official witnesses have admitted a lack of co-ordination under existing conditions, and the Committee are sure to deal with the point.

So far no date has yet been fixed for any further meeting of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines; and, indeed, there is good reason for believing that Sir Henry Norman has not yet finished his draft report.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., will be held at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C., on July 8, at 3 P.M. and 4 P.M. respectively.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

LIEBIG'S AND SOUTH AFRICAN RANCHES.

The Colonial Secretary informed Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., in the House of Commons on Wednesday that Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. acquired from the British South Africa Co. in 1911 the right to select 1,200,000 acres of ranching land in Southern Rhodesia on quit-rent tenure at a price of 1s. an acre, and approximately 1,124,793 acres have been selected. He has no reason to question the validity of the purchase, and he is not aware whether there were natives living in the area before the purchase. He is informed that there are at present natives on the company's property who are occupying land with the consent of that company on terms satisfactory to both parties.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES IN INDIA.

In reply to Sir J. Jardine, Mr. E. S. Montagu, M.P., stated in the House of Commons that the proposal made by Mrs. Emanuel, wife of the Indian Civil Service collector at Sind, that there should be in each district a travelling dispensary fully equipped with a lady doctor and nurses in order to bring medical aid within the reach of villagers—particularly women and children—could not be accepted by the Bombay Government on financial and other grounds. They offered, however, to aid the establishment of stationary dispensaries under women doctors for the treatment of women and children. [Mrs. Emanuel, who has carried on the work for some years past at her own expense, has during a recent seven weeks' holiday treated no fewer than 688 patients.]

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

AMENDING BILL.—Much interest continues to be manifested in the intentions of the Government regarding the long-promised Bill to amend the Insurance Act. A number of additional questions were addressed to the Prime Minister in the course of Monday, but to all of these the right hon. gentleman replied that he had nothing to say on the matter, and that he was unable to answer any more interrogatories until the Bill has actually been introduced. There continues to be some anxiety as to whether the Bill, after its second reading, will be referred to a Committee upstairs or to a Committee of the whole House. The Prime Minister has already stated that the former course will be adopted, but this appears to have been received with a certain amount of misgiving in various quarters. On the other hand, by sending the Bill to a Committee of the whole House the length of the Session would be indefinitely prolonged, and this is an important factor in the consideration of the Government; whereas if the Bill be sent to a Grand Committee the proceedings of that body would run *pari passu* with those in the Chamber below.

PAYMENTS TO CHEMISTS.—Mr. Harry Lawson asked the Secretary to the Treasury on Tuesday whether he was aware that in the County of London the payments made for the supply of drugs to chemists and pharmacists are much in arrears; whether the Insurance Committee for the County of London is justified in withholding payments for a quarter because the account rendered was sent in a few days after the expiry of the preceding quarter; whether he was aware that such delay inflicts hardships upon chemists because of the drain upon their trading capital; and whether the Insurance Commissioners have issued any regulations referring to such payments. Mr. Masterman said, in reply: "I think the hon. member has been misinformed. The regulations which are incorporated in the agreements entered into by the chemists provide for periodical advances, although a final settlement can only be made at the end of the year, and advances up to 75 per cent. of the accounts rendered by the chemists up to the end of last quarter were promptly paid by the London Insurance Committee. With regard to the second part of the question, I am informed by the Insurance Committee that they do not withhold payments because the accounts are rendered a few days after the expiry of the preceding quarter. I will send the hon. member a copy of the regulations."

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

An Alsatian Pharmacist who had in twenty-three cases exceeded the charges established in the drug tariff for prescriptions, besides in one case altering a prescription, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Feeding-bottles.—A Bill to regulate the sale of infants' feeding-bottles has been rejected by a Committee of the Reichstag. It proposed to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale, or stocking of feeding-bottles with a glass or indiarubber tube, and to impose a fine of 7*l.* 10*s.*, or imprisonment, in case of infringement.

Assistants Scarcer.—According to the official return issued by the Prussian Ministry, there is a great decrease in the number of candidates for the Pharmaceutical State examination. During the university year 1910-11 there were 236 candidates; during 1911-12 the number fell to only 149. The average for the past six years has been 268. The number of candidates who passed the examination at the Prussian universities is given below, the numbers in parentheses referring to the year 1910-11; from a comparison of both the falling-off in pharmacists is very apparent: Berlin, 24 (44); Bonn, 22 (34); Breslau, 21 (31); Göttingen, 4 (9); Griefswald, 3 (8); Halle, 7 (7); Kiel, 6 (20); Königsberg, 16 (18); Marburg, 18 (27); Münster, 7 (7).

Kaiser and Apotheker.—On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Kaiser's accession to the throne, the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung" recalls that in his capacity as King of Prussia he is the proprietor of the Royal Court Pharmacy in Berlin, which was founded by the wife of the Elector Johann Friedrich in 1598 for the purpose "of supplying the poor with free medicines." Crispin Haubenschmidt is mentioned as the first real Court pharmacist. The pharmacy was formerly situated in a wing of the royal palace in Berlin, and is now in the palace of Monbijou. It is under the supervision of a special Court Commission, to which Dr. v. Ilberg, the physician in ordinary, and Professor Dr. Hermann Thoms belong. For a hundred years its trading has been restricted to supplying the Court and Court officials and members of the royal theatres, but it also supplies the "Charité" with medicines.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 28, 1913.)

- "NUTRIMAX"; for fertilisers (2). By Currie Rowlands & Co., Alfred Road, Seacombe. 350,998.
- "RASPARINE"; for effervescent salines (3). By Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60-64 Artillery Lane, London, E. 350,500.
- "CHEVONIC"; for chemical oxygen-producing cartridges (3). By Percival & Cheverton, 43 Cloth Fair, London, E.C. 350,527.
- "CITALOID"; for medicines (3). By T. H. Campbell, jun., 65 Bath Street, Glasgow. 350,586.
- "CHURCHILLSOROL"; for pharmaceutical preparations of hypophosphites of soda (2). By A. Bornev and J. Jarvis, 12 Rue de Castiglione, Paris. 350,629.
- "RIDEXA"; for all goods (3). By E. J. Reid & Co., Basing House, Basinghall Street, London. 350,659.
- "RISULFORM"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By L. Kaufmann, Martin Lutherstrasse 2, Berlin. 351,131.
- "BRONAMALT"; for fermented malt liquors and spirits (43). By Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., 469 Holloway Road, London, N. 349,715.
- "CUPID'S SPELL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Yardley & Co., Ltd., 105 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, London, E. 350,180.
- Device of native woman with words "KOLA SELLER BRAND" and "LA MARCHANDE DE COLAS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, 75 Whitworth Street, Manchester. 350,467.
- "JOCKOMEAL"; for toilet soap (48). By Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 350,913.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Bergamot Oil.—The Editor of the "Perfumery and E.O. Record" (1913, 151) says that the use of pure linalyl acetate blended with other bodies is extremely valuable in the replacement of bergamot oil.

Manduro.—A new oil-yielding tree from Portuguese East Africa, *Balanites Maughamii*, is described by T. A. Sprague in the "Kew Bulletin" (iv., 1913, p. 131). The tree produces nuts containing about 60 per cent. of oil resembling olive oil, and grows in abundance in the Lebombo mountains and on the banks of the Unbeluzi river.

Lavender Oil.—The "Perfumery and E.O. Record" (1913, 153) reports on a specimen of oil of lavender distilled in 1912 from plants cultivated at an altitude of 900 metres in Comisa, one of the islands of the Dalmatian Archipelago, and found to possess the following characters: Specific gravity, 0.890; optical rotation, -10° ; esters, 57.1 per cent.; and solubility, 1 in 3 volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol.

Strophanthinic Acid.—This saponin, from the seeds of *Strophanthus gratus*, was described by Dr. E. Sieburg, of the University of Rostock, to the March meeting of the German Pharmaceutical Association at Berlin ("Berichte," 1913, 278). He has obtained the acid from three species of strophanthus—0.27 per cent. from *S. Kombe* seeds, 0.23 per cent. from *S. hispidus* seeds, and 0.17 per cent. from *S. gratus* seeds. He described the nature of the investigation, and stated that the acid is soluble in water to the extent of 1 in 1,250, also 1 in 250 of absolute alcohol, 1 in 50 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, 1 in 25 of 70-per-cent. alcohol, 1 in 800 of ether, 1 in 600 of acetic ether, and 1 in 12 of isobutyl alcohol (w/w in all cases). The formula for the acid is given as $(C_{27}H_{48}O_{10})_n$.

New Remedies.

Antiluettin is, according to Tsuzuki, potassium-antimonium-bitartrate, $(SbO(C_2H_3O_4))K(NH_4)_2H_2O$, and is used as a remedy for syphilis in subcutaneous injections of 1 to 2 c.c. of a 2.5 per cent. solution containing also 2.5 per cent. cocaine.

Argulan is mercuric dimethyl-phenyl-pyrazolone containing 46.8 per cent. Hg, and is reputed to be a very useful antisyphilitic.

Hygralon is the name given to a mercury-potash soap prepared from coconut oil with 30 per cent. metallic mercury, which is said to be an efficient substitute for blue ointment as an antisyphilitic inunction.

Leptynol, a new fat-reducing remedy, is stated to be a solution of wool-fat and colloidal palladium hydroxide in liquid paraffin. It contains 2.5 per cent. of $Pd(OH)_2$, and 2 c.c. of the preparation slightly warmed is deeply injected in the abdomen fat from once every fortnight to twice a week. Dr. M. Kauffmann tried the remedy in thirty-six cases and reports favourable results. ("Munch. Med. Woch.," 1913, 525.)

Menthospirin is an acetylsalicylic-acid menthol ester in the form of a thick fluid of light yellow colour. It is put up in capsule-form, and is used for acute laryngitis, bronchial catarrh, earache, and headache. It mixes with oils and fats, and has been tried as an injection in tuberculosis of the larynx.

Neurocardin is obtained from the root of a *Piper* species, and is said to contain in a liquid condition the therapeutic resins, obtained by a patented process, without a large quantity of alcohol. It is recommended for nervous headaches, neurasthenia, hysteria, heart-diseases, arterial sclerosis, and allied ailments. ("Pharm. Z.-H.," 1913, 12.)

Tenosin, a new ergot preparation, is a water-clear sterilised liquid containing the two bases *p*-oxyphenyl-ethylamine and β -imidazolyethylamine. It is sent out in 5 to 10 c.c. drop bottles, as well as in ampoules. The dose is 20 drops three times daily, or 1 c.c. intravenously.

Valamin is the isovalerianic ester of amylene hydrate, and is a water-white neutral liquid of weak aromatic ethereal taste and odour resembling valerianic acid. The substance can be mixed with oils in any proportion, but it is only very slightly soluble in water (about 1 in 1,000). It is put up in capsules. In doses of 0.25 gram three to four times daily it acts as a sedative in all cases where valerian is indicated. In nervous insomnia a dose of 0.5 gram taken in the evening produces sleep.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Insurance Cares Relaxed.—It was a merry party of thirty-one, organised by the Manchester Pharmaceutical Committee, which set out from the Central Station, Manchester, on June 11, to spend a half-holiday at the pretty Derbyshire village of Grindleford. The special saloon was filled to overflowing, but everybody was merry and bright. On arriving at Grindleford and a short rest at the headquarters, the Maynard Arms, the party set out for the cricket-field, and before the game commenced both the



"THE REST" TEAM.

Back row, left to right: Messrs. Robinson, Stratford, Jeans, Flint, Knott, and Hall.
Seated: Messrs. Graham, Newton, Jeans (A.), Stocks, Beedle, Cleworth (captain).



INSURANCE COMMITTEE TEAM.

Back row, left to right: Messrs. Scholes (Eccles), Drinkwater, Bell, Kemp, Nidd, Coates, and Eastwood.
Seated: Messrs. Miller, Haworth, Bates (captain), Mallinson, Dixon, and Deive.

"Insurance Committee" and "The Rest" teams were photographed by Mr. Cleworth. Mr. F. W. Bates, captain of the Insurance Committee team, having won the toss, elected to go in first, and so well did his team play that they stayed at the wickets for an hour and a half. The bowling of Messrs. Stocks, Beedle, and Jeans was so fast that runs were not easy to get. The scorers were: Messrs. Bates, 1; Mallinson, 2; Haworth, 5; Eastwood, 2; Graham, 4; Drinkwater, 11; Miller, 4; byes, 6; no-ball, 1; total, 35 for 7 wickets. Mr. Bates declared the innings closed at 5.30, leaving "The Rest" forty-five minutes in which to either equal or beat them, as stumps were to be drawn at 6.15. "The Rest" team laid themselves out to score rapidly, and take the risks. Messrs. J. Cleworth and Stocks went in first to the bowling of Messrs. Graham and Nidd, the first wicket to fall being Mr. Cleworth's, who, after making 3, was thoroughly deceived by a slow ball from Mr. Graham. After runs had been scored pretty rapidly Mr. Drinkwater was put on to bowl, and so well

did he perform that he secured three wickets in a very short time. After thirty-five minutes' play rain came down, and the match was abandoned, "The Rest" having scored 31 in almost as many minutes for the loss of five wickets, the scorers being as follows: Messrs. Cleworth, 3; Stocks, 10; Hall, 10; Beedle, 5; Jeans, 1; bye, 1; wide, 1; total, 31 for 5 wickets. Mr. Harry Kemp acted as scorer, and Messrs. Scholes (Eccles) and Lane as umpires. The party then made their way back to the Maynard Arms, where tea was taken. Mr. F. W. Bates (the Chairman) proposed the health of Messrs. Haworth, Cleworth, and Beal, the three pharmacists who had worked so hard to make the picnic a success. He was certain that all had enjoyed the afternoon's sport, and perhaps it was as well that it had ended as it did, and they were able to say that neither side had won, and that the honours were divided. Messrs. Haworth, Cleworth, and Beal replied, and then a smoking-concert began, Messrs. Coates, Graham, Kemp, Lane, and Miss Broadbottom providing the talent. The company entrained for Manchester about nine o'clock, and arrived at the scene of so much strenuous Insurance dispensing at 10.15, after having spent a most enjoyable half-holiday.

At the Falls of Clyde.—On Saturday, June 14, the employees of Messrs. Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., wholesale chemists, Edinburgh, held their annual picnic. The party travelled in saloon carriages by the Caledonian Railway to Lanark, where dinner and tea were provided in the Victoria Hotel. After dinner the company drove in brakes to the Falls of Clyde, one of Scotland's beauty-spots. On the return to Lanark various pastimes were indulged in, including football, boating on the loch, etc.

Cricket.—In the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Championship a match was played at Crofton Park on Saturday, June 14, between the Allenburys' eleven and The British Drug Houses' eleven, the former scoring 111 and the latter 130. For the winners R. M. Harvey made 63 runs, Thorley 24, and Parker 21. For Allenburys Flook made 29 runs and Crossman 17 not out. Bowling for the B.D.H., Taylor took three wickets for 19 runs and R. M. Harvey three for 23. This is the Allenburys' first defeat this season.

A Forest Trip.—The eleventh annual outing of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists took place on June 12. The party, numbering forty-five, took train to Loughton, where brakes were awaiting for a drive through Epping Forest, the route being through Debden Green to Theydon Bois, hence by Oak Hill to High Beech, Chingford being reached about 5 p.m. Tea was served at the Royal Forest Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. W. Potter. Several of the company had to return early for Insurance dispensing, but those who remained spent the rest of the evening in songs and recitations. Before the concert commenced a group photograph was taken by Mr. W. T. Graham, of Manor Park.

A Visit to Hounslow.—The pharmacists of the South-East Essex Association of Pharmacists with their wives, had a trip on June 11 to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s works at Hounslow. The party, numbering forty-five, and including chemists from Southend, Westcliff, Leigh-on-Sea, Rochford, Shoeburyness, Tilbury, and Grays, were piloted in special carriages by Mr. J. W. Ainslie. At the laboratories the visitors were photographed, formed into parties, and conducted through the various departments, afterwards taking tea. Mr. J. H. Haywood, J.P., and Mr. A. E. Holloway organised the party.

A Wedding Picnic.—On June 14 Mr. William Stones, in connection with the marriage of his younger son, Mr. Wilfred Stones, invited the whole of the employees of Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester, to a picnic to Ambleside. A party of upwards of 200 left Victoria Station for Lake Side Station, Windermere, and on arrival embarked on a special steamer for Ambleside, where lunch was served, under the presidency of Mr. John Bardsley (manager). During the afternoon parties visited Stock Ghyll Force, Grasmere, Rydal, and the other districts, after which they returned to the Queen's Hotel for high tea. In the evening the return journey was made by special steamer from Ambleside to Bowness, and then to Manchester from Windermere Station.

"WHILE THE SUFRAGETTES are indulging in wild doings, the more seriously minded of Albion's daughters are entering more practical vocations. Under the name of 'Association of Women Pharmacists' the pharmacists' assistants have organised themselves in London, at the head of which is Miss Buchanan, of London. The first meeting was held on May 20 of this year."—*Pharmaceutische Post*. [A little belated, but it is well to know how serious in foreign eyes are the pharmaceutical daughters of Albion!]

Mr. W. J. Rankin Honoured.

THE Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland had for twenty-seven years as its Secretary Mr. William James Rankin, and his long and excellent services in that capacity were recognised at a picnic of the

members and friends at Crawfordsburn on Wednesday evening, June 11, when Mr. Samuel Suffern (President) was supported by the following:

Messrs. Saml. Gibson, J.P., Robt. Cambridge, J.P., Wm. Haslett, John Frackelton, R. A. Jamison, Wm. Martin, W. J. Gibson, Jacob Walsh, Saml. Bonnar (Ballymena), Saml. McDowell, Jos. Moffett, A. R. Hogg, T. Mitchell, F. Lindsay, J. Guthrie, J. Macauley, D. Manson, J. Gray, W. J. Rankin, jun., Fred Storey, J. A. McRoberts, and S. McDowell, jun.

MR. W. J. RANKIN.

Ladies were also present, and after tea the President introduced the special business of the evening—viz., the presentation of an address to Mr. Rankin, along with a gold medal and a silver tea and coffee service. The address was signed by the President, Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. J. Gibson), and Hon. Treasurer (Mr. W. Martin), and was read by the last-named. It was as follows:

We, the members of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society, take this opportunity of showing our appreciation of your long and arduous services on our behalf. We regret that pressure of business has compelled you to resign the honorary secretaryship of our Society, which you have held from its inception twenty-seven years ago. We remember with gratitude how you have incessantly worked for its welfare, and in the early and critical days of the Association how with your wise counsel you were in no small measure instrumental in getting the charter of the Chemist and Druggist passed through the Houses of Parliament, and ever since your time and valuable services have been ungrudgingly given to assist in every effort for the benefit of our trade. As a small token of our regard and esteem we ask you to accept these presents with the wish that you may long be spared to continue a member of the Society and assist us by your advice and co-operation.

Mr. W. J. Gibson presented the gold medal and service to Mr. Rankin, trusting that he would long be spared to wear the medal—"there is none more worthy to receive it," he added, for Mr. Rankin had steered them through difficult times and had always brought them out on top. He wished both Mrs. Rankin and himself long life and prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., also spoke as one associated with Mr. Rankin for a longer period than anyone present. Mr. Rankin had, he said, given his services unreservedly and without stint to the Society. They had had dark days, when it took strong nerve to carry them through, and in those days Mr. Rankin had worked very hard for them. He now retired full of honours, knowing that younger members, who are quite as capable as the older members, are coming forward to take their places. Mr. Rankin had wished to retire years ago, but the committee always objected, because he discharged his duties so whole-heartedly; but he really felt now that, owing to pressure of business, he must give up the post he had filled for so long with such distinction.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by Mr. Cambridge, Mr. William Haslett, Mr. Jacob Walsh, Mr. Bonnar, Mr. A. R. Hogg, Mr. F. Lindsay, and Dr. Samuel E. A. Acheson, the last-named saying that he is the oldest chemist and druggist in Ireland. He is No. 2 on the roll, No. 1 being dead. Mr. Rankin had always taken an interest in the drug-trade, he said, which owed him much for his Parliamentary work. If the Society stuck together they would gain more privileges. As for medical benefits, he thought they were not coming to Ireland, and, from the chemists' and druggists' standpoint, at any rate, that was a good thing.

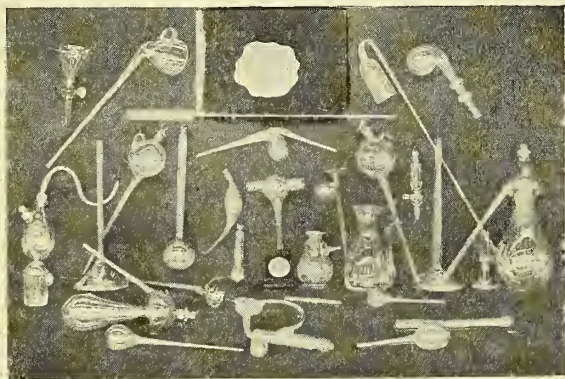
Mr. Rankin was heartily cheered when he rose to reply. He said the members had more than estimated any services he had rendered to the Society, he being only one of several who were very much interested in its welfare. He had intended to retire six years ago, after completing twenty-one years' service, but their kindness on that occasion, when he received a valuable presentation and address in album form, prevented him from carrying out his desire. Now, he did not give up the secretaryship without a pang of regret, because some of his oldest friends had been associated with him in the work since its inception. The old Association commenced in 1875, and continued for about a year and a half. It lay dormant for ten years, when it was reorganised by a few friends, some of whom were present, especially Mr. Gibson and Mr. Walsh, for the purpose of improving on the work which had been carried out in the old Association. The Society had a chequered career for about two years, but in 1888 negotiations were commenced with the Pharmaceutical Society, and they combined what was called the Assistants' Association and the North of Ireland Chemists' and Druggists' Association into one body, and elected the late Sir Jas. Haslett as first President, and he continued in office from 1888 till 1905, during that time doing a tremendous amount of good for the Society. The rest is more recent history, but Mr. Rankin mentioned what Sir James's successors in the chair had done for the Society, and concluded by most cordially thanking all for the honour they had done him.

Votes of thanks having been accorded, Mr. Hogg took a photograph of the party, which we append.



Chemical Industry Exhibition.

THE second International Exhibition of Chemical Industry and Engineering was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Saturday, June 14, by Lord Desborough. The organisers have had the co-operation of a committee of well-known chemists, with Mr. Walter F. Reid as President and Mr. Thomas Tyrer as Chairman, and although the exhibits are not very numerous they are of an exceptionally high character—a fact to which testimony was given in the opening proceedings, and at the luncheon which followed. For example, Doulton & Co., Ltd. (Lambeth), exhibit a magnificent collection of chemical ware, such as stills, condensers, taps, evaporating basins, baths, storage tanks and vessels, many of which are of enormous size. The exhibit is capped by an acid jar (shaped like a jam pot) with overlapping cover, the capacity of which is 646 gals., its height 7 ft., diameter 5 ft., and the weight 14 cwt. There is also an oblong acid bath measuring 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and 2 ft. 3 in. deep. Other apparatus and vessels used in nitrating cotton and similar processes are also to be seen. The exhibit is well worth inspection by manufacturing chemists and others who want to know the nature of the apparatus used in chemical industry. In contrast with this exhibit, we would suggest an inspection of that made by Thomas Tyrer & Co., Ltd. (Stratford), where are to be seen the alembics and other glass apparatus belonging to the Apothecaries' Co. used in their laboratory by Brande, Hemmel, and Warrington. We reproduce a photograph of this apparatus, which has



ALCHEMICAL APPARATUS.

previously been exhibited at the St. Louis and Turin Exhibitions. Mr. Thomas Tyrer has brought into this exhibit Miss Newlands' series of prints of famous pictures of the alchemists, and the opportunity is also taken to exhibit specimens of the products of the Sterling Chemical Works, such as acids, ethers, bismuth and its salts, mercurials, scale preparations, anti-fouling compositions, insecticides, and technical chemicals generally. Near by is a remarkable exhibit by Brady & Martin, Ltd. (Newcastle-on-Tyne), which opens one's eyes to the possibilities of pharmacy when associated with knowledge of chemical industry and the requirements of scientists generally. The exhibit is made up of chemical and physical apparatus, and chemical reagents, including such things as Sodeau's gas-analysis apparatus (constructed by the company and certified by the National Physical Laboratory), science lanterns, thermostats, first-aid apparatus, and ambulance cabinets, besides an enormous variety of thermometers, gas and water sampling apparatus, and laboratory accessories. Apparatus for analytical and experimental laboratories is also exhibited by Dring & Fage (Stamford Street), Townson & Mercer, and stoneware apparatus by G. Skey & Co. The Aluminium Plant and Vessel Co. show many examples of products used in the chemical industry and pharmacy.

Zimmer & Co. exhibit safety apparatus and clothing for use in chemical works and other places wherever noxious or poisonous fumes have to be contended with, and it is remarkable what ingenuity is shown in averting injury or fatality. Wallach Brothers and Richard Jacobson exhibit similar goods. The Thermal Syndicate exhibit Vitreosil apparatus, the collection being an astounding demonstration of the gigantic stage which the fusion of quartz has reached, tubing the size of drain-pipes now being produced. In contrast with this, the infinitely little is revealed by means of the microscopes and ultra-microscopes exhibited by E. Leitz, who has a fine exhibit of optical apparatus and condensers. One of the ultra-microscopes has attached to it an arrangement for exhibiting such solutions as that of colloidal silver, whereby one can see the bright particles of the metal floating like stars in a cloud of liquid. In the exhibit by Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd., of Huddersfield, which is of coal-tar colours for cotton, silk, wool, leather, and other materials that man requires to be dyed, we found specimens of acetanilide, acetyl-salicylic acid, bismuth salts, and phenacetin, and we learnt, on inquiry, that the company are now producing these at their works in Huddersfield. This is the direct result, like many of the company's dye-products, of the more liberal attitude of the Excise authorities as regards the use of industrial spirit and methyl alcohol in manufacturing processes. At the opening proceedings Lord Desborough referred with gratification to this exhibit, saying that it is a concrete illustration of the attempt to get back to this country an industry founded in it, which Germany had taken from us and greatly developed.

Lord Desborough was supported on the platform by Mr. Reid, Mr. Tyrer, Dr. Nichols, Dr. Messel, and Professor Bogert. A goodly company of industrial chemists was present, but few from pharmaceutical circles. In proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Desborough, Mr. Reid said that an exhibition of this kind is most helpful to industries, because it brings together in one place where they can easily be seen exhibits illustrating recent developments in chemical industries. He had just come back from Ghent, and although there is there perhaps twice as much as is to be seen in the Agricultural Hall, it takes one day to find it, whereas in the Hall one can see everything in half an hour. Professor Bogert, in seconding the vote of thanks, stated that they had never had an exhibition of this kind in the United States, and he was so pleased with it that he expressed the hope that some of it would be of a permanent character. At the luncheon which followed Mr. Reid presided, and the health of the President of the United States was proposed after that of the King. This gave the Chairman the opportunity of calling upon Dr. Nichols, who made an interesting speech, prophetic in tone and racy in nature. He said that the next twenty years is going to see enormous developments in applied chemistry, and it is "up to" the younger generation to look out, for in every department of life the chemist will be wanted if he knows how to give the help that is needed. Dr. Nichols advocated closer association between professors and manufacturers, and, speaking in regard to the revision of the U.S.A. tariff, said that they are making it easier for British chemists to get in, and that might mean that American chemical manufacturers would have to find an outlet for *their* products. He thought they could do nothing better than return the compliment and come over here. Lord Desborough, Mr. Tyrer, and Professor Bogert also spoke, and the health of the host (Mr. F. W. Bridges) was heartily drunk, he being commended by all for his enterprise in promoting the exhibition. It will remain open until Saturday, June 28.

"LAUDANUM EXTRACTION FROM JARA-SEED" is the heading of a note in the last issue of the "Board of Trade Journal." It is evident on perusal of the note that this refers to seeds of the plants (*Cistus* species) which yield labdanum. The note states that firms desirous of making arrangements for the collection of the seed in Sierra Morena and Estremadura, where the bushes grow in profusion, which is only done on a very small scale in Spain, should be addressed to the British Consulate, Seville.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 19.

THERE is little change to note in business conditions in the chemical, drug, and produce markets, operations being mostly confined to current requirements and with but few changes in value. Messina essences (with the exception of bergamot) continue to advance, and the value of lemon oil on spot is becoming nominal as a result of the famine. Star anise oil has sharply advanced on spot, being temporarily scarce. New French neroli oil is offered at lower rates. Balsam Canada and senega are dearer at the source. Cream of tartar remains firm and scarce. Tartaric acid is in good demand and difficult to obtain. Sudan gum acacia is easier. Opium shows no decided alteration, but ultimately lower prices are looked for. Morphine has an easy undertone. Japan wax is firmer to arrive. Shellac is dearer, quillaia lower to arrive, and turpentine unaltered on the week. Manufacturing cinchonas were easier at auction. The following are the principal changes:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Anise oil, star	Cantharides	Bergamot oil	Antimony
Benzols	Cod-liver oil	Gum acacia	Ergot
Cotton-seed oil	Quicksilver	(Sudan)	Neroli oil
Lemon oil	(seconds)	Morphine	Pepper
Lime oil	Wax, Japan	Vanilla	Quillaia
Orange oil	(c.i.f.)	(Seychelles)	
Senega			
Shellac			

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is a further 5c. lower at \$6.20 per lb. for druggists'. Peppermint oil in tins is dull at \$2.80. Copaiba balsam is steady at 48c. Canada balsam is scarce and dearer at \$12 per Amer. gal. Cascara sagrada is steady at 7½c. Jalap is lower at 18c., and senega has advanced a further 5c. to 80c. per lb.

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day, 12,683 packages were offered, of which 4,246 packages sold at the average unit of 4.14c. per ½-kilo., as compared with 4.21c. paid at the auction on May 7. The approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the various factories were as follows: The English and American factories, 6,740 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 3,549 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 3,792 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, nil; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 1,921 kilos.; (6) the Maarsen factory, nil; (7) various buyers, 4,438 kilos. The prices paid for manufacturing bark ranged from 8½c. to 41¼c. per ½-kilo., and for druggists' bark from 9½c. to 45½c. The 1,277 packages coca-leaves, weighing about 70,074 kilos., and containing 1,044 kilos. total alkaloids, practically all sold, the average unit being 21.64c., against an average of 19.38c. per ½-kilo. at the May auction. [The foregoing cable was received too late for our previous issue.]

London Markets.

ACONITE.—Napellus root, which is scarce on the Continent, is offered at 50s. per cwt. c. and f. terms.

ALOES.—The arrivals comprise 30 cases from Aden, also 12 packages Cape from Mossel Bay.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is dearer and temporarily scarce, business in Red Ship brand having been done up to 7s. per lb. for a few cases on spot, an advance of about 5d. since last week. There are buyers at 6s. 9½d. For August-September shipment 6s. 2d. c.i.f. has been paid.

ANTIMONY is dull and lower, China crude offering for June-July shipment at 12l. 15s. per ton c.i.f. English regulus is 30l. to 32l. and foreign 26l. 10s. for June-July and 27l. net c.i.f. for prompt shipment.

BALSAM CANADA has been advanced to a minimum of \$12 per gal. in New York in view of the continued scarcity and the difficulty in replenishing supplies from the producing sources.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is offered at 35s. per cwt., c. and f., in ton lots.

BENZOIN.—Retail sales of good almondy Sumatra seconds have been made at 8l. per cwt.

BERGAMOT OIL is easier, with 39 per cent. esters offering at 22s. per lb. c.i.f., and other directions 37 to 38 per cent. is quoted 20s. 6d. to 21s. c.i.f.

BURDOCK.—Cut is offered at 46s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is steady with sales of 2½-lb. slabs for January-April shipment at 1s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f.; also August-September shipment at 1s. 4¾d., and for ¼-oz. tablets 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. is quoted. From Hamburg 1s. 4¾d. c.i.f. is quoted for slabs.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian are offered at from 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f., being dearer; there are no offers of new crop yet.

CARDAMOMS have been in rather better demand than is usual between the auctions, at an advance of from 2d. to 3d. on the rates then prevailing.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The Nubian has brought 329 sacks via Puerto Mexico to Liverpool. For old bark 40s. is quoted on spot, and new 35s.; to arrive, autumn shipment is offered at 35s. 6d. c.i.f.

CASSIA OIL is very quiet both on spot and for shipment. To arrive 80 to 85 per cent. is quoted 3s. 2½d., 75 to 80 per cent. 3s. 0¾d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 2s. 10½d. on c.i.f. terms; on spot the values are 3s. 7d., 3s. 5½d., and 3s. 4d. per lb. respectively.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java during the first half of June amounted to 875,000 Amst. lb., against 724,000 Amst. lb. in 1912 and 590,000 Amst. lb. in 1911. At the London auction on Tuesday 700 packages were offered, but the demand being poor, only 219 packages sold at easier rates, the average unit being ¾d., against 1¾d. per lb. at the previous auction. The following prices were paid: East Indian, 394 offered and 219 sold, including Ledgeriana stem chips 4½d. to 4¾d. and hybrid natural stem chips 3d. to 3½d.; Officialis, mossy stem chips 1¾d. to 2½d., shavings 2¾d.; Succirubra, stem chips and shavings 3d. to 3½d., branch 2d. to 2½d., and root 3¼d. per lb.; 305 packages Java were bought in.

CITRIC ACID remains very firm at from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. It is reported that the stocks of citrate of lime are practically exhausted in Sicily, and that higher prices for the acid are likely to prevail.

COCAINE.—There was an advance of 10 per cent. in the price of coca-leaves at auction last week, but insufficient to alter prices, which for hydrochloride are from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per oz. according to quantity.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The tendency is again firmer judging by Norwegian advices, but as business is practically nil, no particular interest has been shown in this fact. Current quotations range between 96s. and 98s. per barrel c.i.f. terms, both prices applying to best brands.

Cabled statistics received from Norway show that the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to June 14 was as follows:

		Yield of	Livers for
	Catch of	c.l.o.	Raw Oils
	Cod	(hect.)	(hect.)
1913 ...	31,724,000	20,569	4,765
1912 ...	35,084,000	27,554	24,639

Whole of Norway

1913 ...	72,900,000	46,101	10,756
1912 ...	97,557,000	74,765	32,060

It will be seen that the total decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1912 is now 28,664 hectolitres. The fishing in Western Finnmarken is now practically finished, and a great many fishermen have gone home to attend to agricultural work. In Eastern Finnmarken the catch last week was again satisfactory.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 16 that the Finnmarken cod-fishing is now rapidly declining. Last week yielded less than 2,000,000 cod. There are, however, still 3,000 fishing-boats present in Finnmarken, which is 1,000 more than last year; and with the high prices ruling at the fishing-places, the catch may perhaps be continued a week or two during July. The official report gives the following total results up to June 14:

	1911	1912	1913
Catch of cod (millions) ...	63.4	97.5	72.9
Yield of cod-liver oil (hect.) ...	42,400	74,800	46,100
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	12,200	32,050	10,750

The market is firmer, and it is difficult to buy prime 1913 non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil at 96s. 6d. c.i.f. terms. The total exports of cod-liver oil from Norway up to May 31, 1913, amount to 17,916 barrels, against 18,472 barrels at the corresponding date of 1912.

Another Norwegian correspondent writes on June 16 that the Finnmarken fisheries during last week resulted in a catch of 1½ million fish, and a production of 1,308 barrels oil, bringing the totals to 72½ million fish and 39,741 barrels oil, which is 25½ million fish and 24,713 barrels oil less than at the same time last year. The market is somewhat stronger on account of the declining fishing in Finnmarken (which is likely to close during the coming fortnight), and on account of the local demand. The foreign demand is, however, still slack, and is not likely to increase before the autumn.

COPPER SULPHATE is steady at 22l. to 22l. 5s. per ton for the usual Liverpool brands.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains firm and somewhat scarce on spot, while some of the makers are sold out until July; 98 per cent. powder is offered at 89s., and 95 per cent. at 87s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Fair sound Russian is offered at the lower price of 3s. per lb. on spot.

GAMBOGE.—Small sales of fair Siam pipe rather blocky and mixed with dull have been made at 13l. per cwt.

GENTIAN to arrive is quoted on c.i.f. terms at 26s. 6d.

GLYCERIN is unaltered, with a fair quantity offering on the spot, but without buyers. Second-hands offer chemically pure s.g. 1.260 at 85l. per ton for foreign make.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan sorts are easier, the value of fair half-hard being 31s. per cwt. on spot; and to arrive 29s. c.i.f. is quoted. Senegal gum is also quiet and easier, the usual Bas de Fleuve description offering at 30s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. Bordeaux; spot supplies are extremely small.

HELLEBORE-ROOT, of which stocks are light, is quoted from Trieste at 33s. 6d. per cwt. c. and f. in ton lots for white; black is offered at 18s. 6d. c. and f.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The following are current quotations from Trieste: Closed, 123s. to 127s.; finest quality, half-closed, 101s. 3d. to 110s. 6d.; good ditto, 82s. 9d. to 92s.; and open, 70s. to 71s. 3d. per cwt. c. and f. London.

IPECACUANHA.—The *Aragon* has brought 24 packages Matto Grosso from Monte Video.

LAUREL OIL.—True Garda in tins and cases is offered at 85s. per cwt. c. and f.

LEMON-JUICE.—English raw is quoted at 2s. 3d., at which several hundred gals. have changed hands.

LEMON OIL.—Extreme prices are now being asked and paid for retail lots, genuine having been sold at 18s. 6d. to 20s. per lb. on spot, and for prompt shipment several quote 18s. 6d. and others 20s. to 20s. 3d. c.i.f. London. New crop is quoted 12s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

In his annual report on the trade of San Francisco, the British Consul reports that the citrus industry has suffered very badly this year from frost. Fully half the crop is a total loss, and very possibly the loss will be even greater.

The frost was general throughout the whole of Southern California. This is very unusual, and has not happened for nearly thirty years. The crop prior to the frost was estimated at 50,000 truck-loads (10 tons per load), but it is now estimated at 25,000 truck-loads.

LIME-JUICE has shown more inquiry this week; the prices asked for raw West Indian are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. for ordinary to good pale.

LIME OIL.—Business has been done on spot at 2s. 6d. per lb. for West Indian distilled.

MENTHOL.—Retail sales of Kobayashi are reported at 21s. 6d. per lb. spot, and some ask 22s. Sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki quote Oct.-Nov. and Oct.-Dec. shipment at 18s. 6d., and at 23s. c.i.f. in combination with oil.

MORPHINE.—Makers' quotations are nominally unchanged at from 9s. 10d. to 10s. for hydrochloride powder, and in second-hands 9s. 6d. is quoted. Makers are said to be fairly busy delivering ex contract, but fresh business is at a standstill in view of the forthcoming opium-crop.

NEROLI OIL.—The new French crop of finest quality is now ready for immediate delivery, and in one quarter is offered at 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per oz. As previously mentioned the crop is good.

OLIBANUM is very quiet with retail sales, including reddish drop at 37s. per cwt.

OPIUM.—Buyers here show no disposition to operate, believing in lower prices ultimately. Meanwhile, prices are steady, with sellers at from 15s. to 15s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for 11 per cent., and July-August shipment is quoted 14s. 9d. c.i.f. On the spot good Turkey druggists' is worth from 18s. to 18s. 6d. Retail sales of soft shipping (Hadjikeni) have been made at 24s., and Persian is still firmly held at from 19s. to 21s. per lb. spot as to test.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on June 6 that the market has further declined this week, enabling American buyers to secure some 84 cases of 11 per cent. in the aggregate manufacturing material at 16s. For very mixed goods 11 per cent., shippers offer 15s. to 15s. 6d., but for the present these speculative offers are risky, for should the market be maintained and not go lower, cheap grades have to be added to the parcels proportionately to reduce cost, thus leaving it to chance for the goods to pass up to standard guaranteed. We have to report arrivals of new opium this week amounting to seven cases, against five at same date last year.—A Constantinople correspondent, under date of June 14, advises us that the sales amount to 55 cases druggists' at 235 ptrs. per oke for the United States and the Continent, and 11 cases "soft" for Japan. Market is quiet, with available supplies restricted. Weather is exceptionally favourable for the crop. During the last month there were also exported 26 cases druggists', 23 cases "softs" and 10 Malatias, which reduced the stock by 59 cases. The arrivals in Constantinople amount to 2,520 cases, against 1,345, and the stock is 321, against 67 cases.

ORANGE OIL for prompt shipment is offered at 14s. 9d. c.i.f. in one prominent quarter, and on the spot either bitter or sweet is quoted 16s. 6d. per lb. West Indian remains very scarce, the nominal value being about 13s. on spot.

PEPPERMINT OIL remains quiet, the value of good brands of American oil in tins being 11s. 6d., and for H.G.H. from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. is quoted according to quantity. Japanese dementholised is offered at 6s. to 6s. 1d. on spot.

QUICKSILVER.—Early in the week the leading importers did business at 7l. per bottle, immediately after which the price was advanced to 7l. 10s. In second-hands 7l. 1s. was quoted and repeatedly paid up to Wednesday, but to-day market closes at 7l. 2s.

QUILLAIA is lower, Liverpool offering at 27l. per ton c.i.f.

QUININE is steady at 10d. per oz. from second-hands, but sellers are few pending any developments concerning the bark-quinine agreement.

SARSAPARILLA.—The *Magdalena* has brought 16 packages from Panama and five packages from Jamaica.

SENEGA.—A further advance of 5c. is cabled from New York. Here, about the only holder asks 3s. 9d. net for a limited quantity.

SHELLAC.—There was a considerable improvement in the market towards the close of last week, with a fair business

at up to 90s. for the usual standard TN quality, at 83s. for AC Garnet, and 75s. for GAL. Subsequently prices became irregular and less firm, easing off 89s. to 90s. for TN; TN for May-June shipment is quoted 91s. c.i.f. and AC Garnet 83s. c.i.f. Futures have been active and dearer, closing easier; the sales during the week include August delivery at 91s. to 92s. to 89s. and sellers; October 92s. 6d. to 93s. 6d. to 92s., December 94s. to 95s. to 93s.

Soy.—The arrivals comprise 175 casks from Hong-Kong to Liverpool, and 25 to London.

SPICES.—At auction 480 packages Jamaica *Ginger* were bought in, comprising extra bold dullish at 65s. and ordinary to good common at 42s. to 47s. 6d. Washed rough Cochin was bought in at 29s., and brown rough Calicut at 31s. No *Cloves* offered. Privately the market is firm at 9d. spot for Zanzibar, and to arrive August-October shipment has been sold at 6½d. to 6¼d., September-November 6¼d. to 6⅜d., and October-December 6¼d. c.i.f.; for delivery June-August has been sold at 8¾d. Of *Chillies*, 60 bags good red Japanese were bought in at 30s., and 100 bales broken *Cassia Lignea* were also bought in at 36s. Of *Cinnamon* 29 bales Ceylon quillings were bought in at 9d., and 19 bales *wild* quill at 6d.; 11 bales Tellicherry sold at 4¼d. for broken and 2¼d. for bark, without reserve. Both *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were steady. No *Pepper* was offered; privately the spot price of fair Singapore is 5¼d., and sellers of June-August quote 5d.; Lampong has been sold at 4½d. for October-December and 4⅜d. c.i.f. for January-March shipment. Sellers of fair white Singapore quote 8¾d. and fair Muntok 9¼d.; the arrival market is cheaper, with sellers of Singapore for August-October shipment at 8¾d. c.i.f. At auction 15 cases Natal *Arrowroot* were bought in at 8d., and 35 barrels ordinary St. Vincent at 3d.

STAVESACRE-SEED is quoted at 37s. per cwt. c. and f. terms.

TARTARIC ACID is in good demand, but owing to scarcity there is difficulty in obtaining delivery, and buyers must perforce wait. The quotation for English is 1s. 0¾d., and foreign 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 0½d.

TURPENTINE.—American on the spot has fluctuated between 28s. 1½d. and 28s. 3d. on spot, closing at the former price, and 28s. 4½d. for July.

VANILLA.—At auction the small supply of 75 tins offered, of which about 60 sold at unchanged rates for Ceylon and 6d. easier for Seychelles; of Ceylon, 44 tins offered and 34 sold at from 10s. to 11s. per lb. for common foxy 4 to 7 in.; 22 tins Seychelles sold at 12s. to 14s. 6d. for good firsts 6½ to 8 in., 15s. 6d. for 7½ to 8½ in., and 11s. 6d. to 12s. for 4½ to 7½ in.

WAX (BEES).—Gambia is firm and scarce, Liverpool offering at 8l. to 8l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN) is firmer to arrive, June-July shipment offering at 41s. 6d. c.i.f.; spot value is from 44s. to 45s. From Hamburg business is reported at m.83½ c.i.f. terms.

Manchester Chemical Market.

June 17.

The attendance on the chemical side of the Exchange was fairly good, and speaking generally, notwithstanding local conditions, the tone was good. Heavy chemicals ruled fairly steady, with little or no change to note in quotations of bleaching-powder, caustic soda, and similar products. Sulphate of copper is exceedingly quiet, and, although there is not much change to record, prices were in buyers' favour for both prompt and forward delivery; quotations are 23l. to 23l. 5s. per ton, delivered Manchester. There is an easier feeling in aniline oils, pure being quoted 4¼d. to 4¾d., and aniline salts 4d. to 4¼d. Brown acetate of lime is firmer at 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 15s. per ton, and grey 12l. 15s. per ton. There is a firmer feeling in lead-products. White acetate of lead, 26l. to 26l. 10s.; brown, 23l. to 23l. 10s.; carbonate, 26l.; and nitrate, 28l. to 28l. 10s. per ton. Acetic acid, 40 to 60 per cent., 13s. to 20s.; and glacial, 37s. per cwt. Muriatic acid (Tower salts), 30° Tw., 1s. 4d. per carboy, and ditto cylinder, 30° Tw., 2s. 9d. Benzols firm, and it is reported that a large number of depôts are being opened for the sale of benzol as a substitute for petrol. During the week prices have advanced, and are around 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d., according to quantity. Carbolic acid, both crude and crystal, dull.

Heavy Chemicals.

A very steady trade is being done in the heavy-chemical market both on home and export account, the demand for prompt more especially being good. Miscellaneous business is somewhat more brisk, and contract requirements are a good average. Prices have a steady tone, and are well maintained for prompt and forward.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market continues quiet, but in view of the fact that present supply seems to be somewhat in excess of the demand prices keep up well. Present nearest figures are: London terms, 12l. 5s.; Leith, 13l.; Liverpool, 12l. 17s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 16s. 3d. Makers' ideas of prices for forward run at 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton extra, terms which do not tempt buyers, and consequently very little is doing in this branch.

BENZOLS are in fairly good demand and on the whole steady. Present nearest naked figures: 90 per cent. 1s. 1d., and 50 per cent. 10d. to 10½d.; North, 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 1d. and 10d.

ZINC SALTS are in good average request and keep steady. Zinc sulphate crystals, 7l. 10s. to 7l. 15s.; and zinc chloride, 100° Tw., 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. per ton.

MAGNESIUM SALTS continue to move well, both on home and export account, and values are steady. Sulphate, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; chloride, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; and carbonate, 30s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

LEAD-PRODUCTS are on the steady side with fair inquiry. White lead, 25l. 10s.; red lead, 22l.; pig lead, 20l. 15s.; sheets, 24l. 10s.; and pipes, 25l. per ton Tyne. White acetate of lead, 25l. 10s. to 26l.; brown acetate of lead, 23l. to 23l. 10s.; and nitrate of lead, 29l. to 29l. 10s.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS are in good request, both general and contract, and prices are on the firm side, with some tendency towards advancement. Crystal alum, lump, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s., and ground, in bags, 6l. 5s. to 7l. per ton, on rails Lancashire or Yorkshire, or f.o.b. Hull, Goole, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton for ordinary strength in casks, with customary allowances for loose slabs and usual extras for higher concentrations. Aluminous cake, 50s. to 60s. per ton, and aluminous ferric, 52s. 6d. to 60s. per ton, according to quantity, quality, and destination. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. per ton, in casks, free on rails. Aluminate of soda, purest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

Japanese Camphor.

The "Tokyo Economist" reports that the total quantity of crude camphor to be delivered during the present fiscal year to the camphor refiners in Japan by the Monopoly Bureau and by the Formosan authorities in equal quantities, amounts to 2,400,000 kin. Compared with the previous year, the quantity to be delivered by the Formosan authorities shows an increase of 100,000 kin and the quantity to be delivered by the Monopoly Bureau an increase of 140,000 kin. The quantity delivered to each refinery is as follows:

REFINER	QUANTITY.	
	Kin	INCREASE. Kin
Suzuki	1,200,000	100,000
Osaka Camphor Co.	470,000	400
Kobe Camphor Co.	300,000	34,300
Fujisawa	260,000	15,000
Meessrs. Lucas & Co.	170,000	90,300
Total	2,400,000	240,000

The quantity delivered to each refiner having increased this year, continues the "Tokyo Economist," they have to seek a new field for sales, and are in keen competition for taking contracts, with the result that slab camphor, which has been ruling at over 70 sen per lb., has declined to 67 sen. When the proposed amendment of the U.S. Customs is passed by Congress, the duty on refined camphor will be reduced from 6 to 5 cents per lb., and crude camphor (now admitted duty free) will be subjected to a duty of 1 cent per lb. Thus the proposed amendment of the tariff will, says the "Tokyo Economist," seriously affect the camphor refining industry in America, and benefit Japanese refiners accordingly. In these circumstances the latter are contemplating opening up new fields for business in America. It is therefore believed that in view of the good market for camphor abroad last year, the increased quantity to be delivered this year will not affect the market; but that, on the contrary, a further development of the Japanese camphor market abroad will be seen.

Government Contracts.

ADMIRALTY.—*Drysaltery.*—Burgoyne, Burdighes & Co.; Jessop & Co.; Liverpool Borax Co., Ltd.; Livett, Frank & Son, Ltd.; Major & Co., Ltd.; J. Mathews & Co.; May

& Baker, Ltd. *Linseed Oil*.—F. F. Fox & Co.; J. M. Hamilton & Co., Ltd.; Smith Bros. & Co.; Younghusband, Barnes & Co. *Rapeseed Oil*.—J. Bibby & Sons; Prices Co., Ltd.; Younghusband, Barnes & Co. *Hard Soap*.—John Knight, Ltd.; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

WAR OFFICE.—*Acid, Dipping, etc.*—West Ham Chemical Works, Ltd.; S. Chapman & Messet, Ltd. *Bacteriological Apparatus, Chemicals, etc.*—A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd. *Linseed Oil*.—Younghusband, Barnes & Co.

INDIA OFFICE.—*Chloroform*.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co. *Drugs*.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.; Carnegie Bros. *Glycerin*.—Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd. *Ol. Terebinth.*—W. A. Rose & Co.

Santonin.

An interesting circular from a Hamburg source, published in the "Chemiker Zeitung" of May 20, deals fully and authoritatively with the wormseed and santonin industry as carried on in Turkestan. It appears that the genuine wormseed (*Artemisia maritima*) only occurs in Russian Turkestan, in the region bounded on the east by the mountain chain of the Kara-Tau, and on the west by the river Syr Darja. Northwards the district reaches to about the town of Turkestan, and southwards to about Chinkent. In addition, there are many other descriptions of wormseed in Turkestan, and Professor Säwerzoff, a well-known Russian botanist, has distinguished about ninety different species; genuine wormseed, however, as a rule tends to displace the growth of other descriptions. Up to fifteen years ago the Kirghiz collected the seed, and sold it where they could obtain the best price. But the Russian Government stepped in, divided the region into five districts, and leased the right of collection for one year to the highest bidder in public auction. At this period a santonin-factory already existed at Chinkent, having manufactured santonin on the spot since 1883. The proprietors of this factory naturally entered the field as competitors at the auctions for the right to gather wormseed, and after keen competition they finally came to an agreement with two other firms who were also interested in the article. The Kirghiz still collected the wormseed, but were only allowed to deliver it to the leaseholders, from whom they got better prices than in the open market. This was the position up to 1906, when the Kirghiz succeeded in persuading the Russian Turkestan Government to allow them to sell wormseed to whom they liked. The year 1907, however, yielded an enormous crop, and this over-production so depressed prices that there was no profit left for the collectors—e.g., in Hamburg at the beginning of 1908 the value of wormseed was only about 22m. per 100 kilos.; estimating the freight and packing at about 18m., it is clear there was nothing left for the collectors, who thereupon again approached the Government to alter the situation. Meanwhile, however, 1,000,000 kilos. of wormseed at low prices was on the European markets, while the annual consumption was only about 200,000 kilos. The Government, on appeal, finding that they could make a handsome revenue without incurring any risk, again reverted to the open auction, excluding foreigners, and making the stringent stipulation that the leaseholders must pay a fixed minimum price per pood to the Kirghiz for collection. This lease was concluded for five years, and continues to 1914, when the present contract will probably be renewed on similar lines. The Kirghiz now seem to have the best of the bargain, for the lessees have to take all that is brought to them whether wanted or not. In addition to this, the rent and cost of watching the vast territory are very heavy, amounting to 100,000 roubles annually. And a succession of bad crops (1909-11) has led to a considerable increase in prices, as the lessees, in order to carry on the manufacture of santonin, were compelled to buy their seed in Europe from the huge crops of 1907 and 1908. By this time prices had risen, and up to 150m. was paid in Hamburg, so that it was cheaper to make santonin in Germany than in Turkestan; the return of seed to the Turkestan factory, which was idle, being out of the question. The foregoing facts account in a great measure for the high price of santonin to-day.

"THE SQUARE CHRONICLE," No. 3 of which has been published this week, is devoted to the doings of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy and the Past Students' Association. The special articles are: "How to Brighten Botany" (contains a suggestion for laying-out Bloomsbury Square as a botanical garden), "Fourteen Days on the Lower Deck" (the experiences of Mr. L. J. Morson on H.M.S. *Barfleur*), and "A Few Impressions of Monte Carlo" (an assistant's notes of his stay in the Principality). Besides little snatches of poetry here and there, there are two rhymes: "To Mr. J. C. Jinks—Pereira Medallist 1913," and B.P. Ballads No. 1, "Thyroideum Siccum." The editor is Mr. W. H. Allen, 20 High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Weighing Cotton-wool.

SIR,—Your correspondent "X. Y. Z." has raised a question respecting weights which should be of interest to all dealers in cotton-wool, whether wholesale or retail. As a manufacturer of cotton-wool, I will endeavour to enlighten those who were unable to witness the manufacturing of cotton-wool last month at the Chemists' Exhibition, where I went to the trouble to lay down nearly 10 tons of machinery illustrating the manufacturing from the raw material to the finished article. The material placed on the feeder of the carding-machine is weighed, and produces a sheet of cotton-wool weighing 3 lb., the width being 42 in. When cotton-wool is ordered in hand-rolled parcels or press-rolled, not interleaved, the sheet is divided by dividers on the machine, and thus, generally speaking, a full pound of cotton-wool would be supplied without paper. It is, however, the interleaving which raises the question of irregular weight which your correspondent points out. Now, the very same sheet of 3 lb. is taken from the card in the full width, and is placed on the interleaving machine, which press-rolls and interleaves it with fine blue, pink, or other coloured tissue-papers; the roll is then transferred to the cutting-machine, and the rough edges at both ends, weighing about 1½ oz. each, are cut clean and the roll divided into three separate pounds, each parcel weighing a pound full without the outside wrapper; hence the difference in weight of the interleaved wool. Although this is a loss, it will be found that in actual use it proves a gain, inasmuch as there is no waste and the wool is kept clean. To protect my customers, I label the interleaved wool "One-pound packet," and I may say that the same weighs a pound without the outside wrapper. Of course, I am only referring to my own production in making the above statements.

Yours faithfully,

Worship Street, London.

ARTHUR BERLINER.

Reduced Fares for the B.P.C. Jubilee Meeting.

SIR,—We understand from the railway companies that they would entertain a proposal to grant reduced fares to members attending the Jubilee meeting in London, provided an attendance of at least 200 country members is assured. May we, therefore, ask those members who value this proposed concession and who have not yet applied for tickets, if they will be good enough to send a postcard at once intimating their intention of being present, either to us or to the Local Secretary, Mr. Woolcock, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.?

Yours faithfully,

HORACE FINNEMORE,

REGINALD R. BENNETT,

Hon. Gen. Secs.

Salford Insurance Prescription-checking.

SIR,—I notice in the current issue of your paper a statement that there is grumbling and dissatisfaction about the checking of accounts in Salford. Such may be the case to some small extent. Your correspondent, however, goes on to state that "many prescriptions which were discounted on re-examination were found to be correct." No complaints of such a nature have reached our Committee. To those who know that this latter statement is, to say the least of it, most incorrect, it appears to be a very unfair attack on a most

conscientious Insurance Committee. All prescriptions and accounts have been checked and treated in exactly the same manner. Any complaints founded on fact, if reported to the Pharmaceutical Committee, would be thoroughly investigated.—Yours truly,

J. LYLE DAVISON,
Hon. Sec., Salford Pharmaceutical
Association.

[Mr. Davison's assurance will give satisfaction locally, as there are cases of incorrect checking which merit the attention of the Pharmaceutical Committee.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

"Retail Pharmacist."

SIR,—Last week I read in another place an instruction regarding the above, and I am quite unable either to see the necessity of it all or to follow the argument of the writer. When a qualified person sells a pennyworth of white precipitate, is he not a retail pharmacist? In your issue of March 1 the Hon. General Secretaries of the B.P.C. "invite the co-operation of retail pharmacists," and your esteemed "Xrayser II." in the course of his congratulations to the new President uses the same description. Are we all, then, to be charged with the use of terms which are an abomination? Our titles are truly a muddle and a misfortune, but it is news that this state is due to their misuse by ourselves; we had become so accustomed to put the blame on headquarters. Perhaps the word "pharmacist" has not had fair play; in any case, if it is desired to save it from a natural death it must in some way be advertised in conjunction with good goods and a lot for the money. Mr. Woolcock's popularity will insure that his appeal for more members shall not fall on deaf ears, but the article complained of must have a counter-acting effect, for it indicates a persistent gulf between "Square" officialdom and the struggling retail pharmacist.

Yours truly,

HAMPSHIRE. (111/35.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Milk Flavour.

Do you know of anything at all which, added to burnt milk, would make it still suitable for preparing ice-cream? A local ice-cream vendor (who threw out 17s. worth of milk the other day) says he used to get stuff at 6d. a bottle from a Belfast chemist for the purpose.—D. D. (101/15).

[Postcard replies will be esteemed.]

Appreciations.

A *Chemist in Ceylon* (102/34), writing on May 23, says: "I have pleasure in handing you my subscription for another twelve months. Situated as I am, I could not do without my usual trade-paper. It is without doubt a connecting link with those in the trade between the Home country and the Colonies. With best wishes."

I am in receipt of the prize awarded me by you, as the result of the last analytical competition conducted by your publication. I shall ever value the book, not only for its intrinsic worth and the pleasure I hope to derive from its companionship, but because it has been awarded me as the result of competition by those who play such an important part in the affairs of the profession to which I aspire.—A. Q. Barton.

What is Salt of Sorrel?

When I am asked for this I generally ask what it is for. If for cleaning straw-hats, etc., I give salt of lemon; if for washing the hair, I give pot. carb. (salt of tartar), and up till the present have found this answer. Am I doing right?—A. C. H. (93/44).

[We have never heard of salt of sorrel being asked for for washing the hair; but where it is, the course followed by "A. C. H." is the right one. The history of salt of lemon given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 362, shows that that substance was originally alkaline, and contained potassium carbonate. Can this account for the use of the substance as a hair-wash, or is it merely an error in names?—EDITOR, C. & D.]

Insurance Dispensing Queries.

STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE.—*Vaccine* (104/53).—Charge the makers' list price (subject), plus 2d. dispensing-fee on each bulb.

COD-LIVER OIL.—W. J. A. (98/14).—It is waste of space to continue the argument as to whether or not this is a "liquid preparation": it is no more a preparation than is benzoin, rhubarb, or oil of peppermint.

EMP. BELLADON. FOR SURGERY USE.—G. T. T. (103/6).—Charge the Insurance Committee for belladonna-plaster on calico for the doctor's own use at tariff rate—i.e., 3d. per sq. ft. One yard (16 in. wide) would be 1s.

DRACHM RATE.—*Chemicus* (102/55).—The tariff drachm rate applies to quantities of drugs ranging from 15 grains to 119 grains inclusive, so that 80 grains of rhubarb-powder and 5iss. of liq. morph. mur. are charged 1½d. each, not 1d.

CAPSULES.—G. T. S. (110/53) wants to know what to charge per dozen for capsules (10 minims) containing oils of cubebs, sandalwood, and copaiba with buchu. [The charge for the first dozen is 9½d. (6½d. for ingredients and 3d. dispensing-fee), and 7½d. for each dozen more. We reckon upon 3ss. of each ingredient in 1 doz. capsules.]

VARIOUS PRICES.—*Senex* (109/73).—Lin. album is 1d. per oz. plus dispensing-fee. For lotio plumbi c. opio the London price is 2½d. per 6 oz., with dispensing-fee (we presume). Mist. alba is ¾d. per oz. plus dispensing-fee (London price 1½d. per 6 oz.). The dispensing-fee for a pint of cod-liver-oil emulsion is 5d. (i.e., 3d. for mixture and 2d. for emulsion), but in some places the fee by agreement has been dropped.

DISPENSING IN RURAL AREAS.—*Notts* (108/22) writes: "One of our medical men prefers to send his Insurance prescriptions to me to be dispensed, although they are outside the one-mile radius. Am I allowed to do so—that is, shall I get paid for them, some time?" ["Notts" must be careful about entering into this contract. If the doctor has contracted with the Insurance Committee to supply insured persons in the area with drugs, he receives 8s. 6d. per head for Medical Benefit in respect to these persons, including 2s. for the drugs. If "Notts" agrees with the doctor to do the dispensing, that will be a private arrangement between him and the doctor, with which the Insurance Committee has nothing whatever to do, and "Notts" must get his payment from the doctor. The latter is, however, at liberty to contract with the Insurance Committee to attend the insured persons without supplying them with drugs, in which case he will be paid 2s. less per head, and his Insurance prescriptions may then be dispensed by "Notts" or any other panel chemist, and the accounts rendered to the Insurance Committee.]

EXTRA CHARGES.—*Eastleigh* (108/20) received at 8.30 P.M. by messenger an Insurance prescription for a 6-oz. mixture containing diuretin 1 drachm. It was marked by the doctor "Urgent" (underlined three times), and the instructions by the messenger were to the effect that if diuretin was not stocked it should be obtained immediately by telephone and passenger-train. This was done, and the medicine delivered at the patient's address by 10.45 P.M. The cost of the diuretin to our correspondent was 1s. 4d., 8d. of this being charges for telephone, carriage, and special messenger, and he asks: "Am I entitled to charge the extras, or must I be very obviously out of pocket?" [We would render the account thus:

Diuretin	...	...	...	...	8d.
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	1d.
Dispensing-fee	...	...	...	...	2d.
					11d.
Out-of-pocket expenses	by	order	of		
the doctor	...	...	...	...	10d.
					1s. 9d.

Attach to the prescription a concise narrative of the facts attested by the signature of the doctor, and leave it to the Pharmaceutical Committee to decide whether or not the charge should be allowed. There is nothing in the form of acceptance which would prevent payment of the allowance; on the contrary, the price is to be settled by reference to the schedule (i.e., drug tariff), and there, in respect to the charges of solids, "the cost price" is mentioned. This would warrant the Pharmaceutical Committee in advising the Insurance Committee that the out-of-pocket expenses are, in the circumstances, part of the cost of the diuretin.]

Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 211-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

No Home Ruler (103/57) must pay for his apprentice under the National Insurance Act, as he is an employed person earning money. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 457.

A. C. H. (93/44).—CARBOLIC LOTION 1 in 40, if sold as "carbolic," should be delivered in a poison-bottle and otherwise treated as a poisonous substance. This does not apply to CARBOLIC OIL of the same strength, unless it also is sold as "carbolic."

W. H. (106/1).—Arrangements have not yet been completed for pharmaceutical reciprocity between New South Wales and Great Britain, so that a M.P.S.S.W. cannot at present be registered without examination as a chemist and druggist in Great Britain.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

T. S. M. (Lahore) (86/8).—PLANT ANALYSIS.—Dragendorff's "Plant Analysis, Qualitative and Quantitative," which was translated by Professor H. G. Greenish, is the kind of book you require, but it is thirty years old, and consequently out of date. We may remind you that the work of identifying active principles and other constituents of plants is by no means so simple a matter as you appear to regard it.

Business (101/33).—In estimating A MANAGER'S SHARE OF THE NET PROFITS on the year's trading of a business it is not customary to deduct 10 per cent. from the profits, being a charge in respect to the value of the business; but in determining the net profits it is not unusual, though rare, to deduct 5 per cent. charge upon the capital, along with other charges such as rent. Probably it is this that you have in mind.

L. S. W. (100/21).—THE PROSPECTS OF A YOUNG MAN with a few hundred pounds who contemplates buying a drug business depend more upon himself and his abilities than upon the question whether or not "the position of the private chemist has improved or is improving." There is no doubt of the fact that Insurance Act dispensing has greatly improved the retail chemist's business, in England and Wales at least, and given a man with business competence along with professional skill and knowledge, his prospects in a suitable locality are as good as the prospects of the drug-trade ever have been.

J. S. (104/10).—What you need is a copy of our "Dictionary of Synonyms and Trade Names." There you will find this:

"TRAIN OIL.—Commonest quality of fish oils."

Stroke (103/51) sends neither his name nor address. When answers are desired to queries thus submitted they must be repeated and in accordance with the rules which govern these columns.

A Certified Dispenser (103/19).—There are two misstatements in your letter—(1) that on passing the Minor examination persons became Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society, and (2) that Major men only were "fully fledged M.P.S." For these reasons the point which you make is based on error.

Barracks (94/66).—STANDARD SOLUTION OF CAUSTIC SODA FOR CHEESE-TESTING, 1 c.c. of which is equal to 0.01 gram of lactic acid, will contain 0.00444 gram of NaOH in each cubic centimetre. Your solution made with caustic soda 617 grains and water 3xxxv. 3j. is by calculation approximately this strength, but actually it is lower, according to the purity of your sodium hydrate. The only certain way to prepare the standard caustic-soda solution is to make it a little stronger than required, titrate it with standard acid, and dilute it to proper strength. Particulars of the usual

standard alkali solutions for Mann's test for acidity in milk are given in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1908, p. 212. The phenolphthalein solution of the Pharmacopœia is similar to that in general use as an indicator.

J. T. T. (108/40).—What is the matter with the mixture?

Argus (105/33).—CORN-PAINT.—The Indian hemp in this does little good to the corn; it merely colours the liquid, and for that purpose belladonna is as good. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 36.

Natal Apprentice (86/46).—PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS.—Your difficulty arises over the perennial question of whether a percentage solution is weight in weight or weight in volume. You have taken the latter view, which is generally followed in dispensing when the grains of the substance in minims of the solution are to be determined. The former principle is universal in scientific matters. On the former principle 80 fl. oz., which weighs 35,000 grains (80×437.5 grains), is to contain 1 grain of mercuric chloride. This is accordingly dissolved in 3ij. of water, and 3iij. of the strong solution would require 12 grains of this chemical. Read pages 32 and 33 of "The Art of Dispensing," where the whole matter is fully discussed.

A. C. (105/20).—PHARMACY IN NEW ZEALAND.—You will see by reference to p. 213 of our *Diary* that the Minor certificate is accepted. The average weekly wage of qualified chemists' assistants in the Dominion is about 4l., and the opportunities of starting in business are as good as in the Old Country.

E. D. L. (67/28).—(1) VULCANITE-POLISHING POWDER.—Rottenstone is generally employed, but your sample appears to be the substance known as Irish slate. These powders are best used with oil, but heavy friction is not desirable. (2) GOLD-PAINT LIQUID.—Some years ago, when we encountered the difficulty to which you refer—greening of the liquid—we found that a preliminary shaking with lime produced a product free from this objection. In your case it would be better to try different samples of bronze powder, and you should also vary the basis liquid—e.g., in place of benzene use turpentine (6) with copal varnish (1).

T. W. (89/49).—ECZEMA-CREAM.—The following is suggested as approximating in composition the sample you send:

Lead acetate ...	...	...	3j	1 dr.
Zinc oxide ...	...	...	3j	1 oz.
Glycerin of carbolic acid ...	...	...	5ss.	
Mucilage of tragacanth ad	...	...	5vj.	

M.S.A.

J. E. E. (101/24).—MILDEW ON TOMATO-LEAVES.—The proper treatment for surface mildews is to spray with solution of liver of sulphur—2 oz. to 3 gals. of water. As the mildew is on the under surface of the leaves, a nozzle giving an upward spray is required. You will find further particulars of the use of sulphur sprays in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1910.

J. W. M. (95/56).—FOOT-BATH POWDER.—We do not think the formula you submit would be improved by the addition of paraform. The necessary antiseptics and hardening agents are already amply represented.

J. K. (106/19).—The question of the incompatibility of liq. strychn. and alkalies is dealt with fully in "The Art of Dispensing" (p. 291). The mixture requires a "Shake the bottle" label.

W. S. (94/53).—We have not had an opportunity of examining dummy jelly-moulds for show purposes. Are they not made of glass?

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," June 15, 1863.

Liquor Ammonia Acetatis.

By BARNARD S. PROCTOR.

Simple as it may appear to prepare a definite solution of a salt like acetate of ammonia, there is still considerable variation in the strength of the solutions used in pharmacy. Perhaps the root of the evil lies in the acid being made the means of deciding the strength of the resulting solution; the acid being liable to variation, and its saturating power being somewhat less readily determined than other acids. Had we been directed to use a definite quantity of sesquicarbonate of ammonia free from incrustation of bicarbonate, to neutralise this with acetic acid, and then add water to produce a definite measure, more satisfactory results would have been obtained.